Nippon Times

No. 16,450 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

TRANSPORTS SUNK, DESTROYER BLASTED IN MINDANAO WATERS

Airfields at Saipan, San Jose, Tacloban, Dulag Raided, Says Imperial Headquarters

Units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps sank two large enemy transports and damaged one destroyer on the morning of January 3 when they attacked an enemy convoy in the Mindanao Sea, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Japanese Air Forces at dawn of January 3 attacked the enemy airfield on Saipan Island and blasted several places, the communique added.

Other Japanese Air Units on January 1 and 2 consecutively attacked the enemy airfields at San Jose, Tacloban and Dulag and set ablaze 13 places besides causing big explosions at two places, the communique concluded.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m. January 4

"1.—Units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps on the morning of January 3 attacked an enemy convoy in the Mindanao Sea and sank two large transports as well as damaging one destroyer.

"2.—At daybreak of January 3, our Air Forces attacked the enemy airfield on Saipan Island and blasted several places setting them ablaze.

"3.—On January 1 and 2, consecutively, our Air Forces bombed the enemy airfields at San Jose, Tacloban and Dulag and set ablaze 13 places in addition to big explosions caused at two places."

Aslito Airfield Bombed

Imperial Japanese Air Forces that launched this year's first attack on Saipan Island, the base for B-29 bombers in the Mariana area, early on the morning of January 2, again attacked the Aslito airfield on Saipan at daybreak of January 3.

Defying strong resistance, our Wild Eagles blasted several places, all of which were enveloped in flames. All the Japanese planes triumphantly returned to their base.

Continuing their furious assaults, Units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps heavily attacked an enemy convoy, cruising in the Mindanao Sea, on the morning of January 3 when they sank two large transports besides damaging one destroyer.

Wild Eagles of other Imperial Forces on January 1 and 2 consecutively bombed the enemy airfields at San Jose on Mindoro Island as well as those at Tacloban and Dulag on Leyte, where military establishments in 13 places were set ablaze in addition to big explosions caused in two places.

FRANCE SIGNS DECLARATION

Becomes 36th Member of United Nations; Envoy Pledges Allegiance

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 3.—France became the 36th nation to sign the declaration of the United Nations in Washington on Monday in the presence of all the representatives of the United Nations on the occasion of the third anniversary of the adoption of the declaration, according to a Washington dispatch.

Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, took the opportunity to read a message from President Roosevelt which said, "France has suffered from four years of German occupation, yet she has never lost her identity as a nation and she has proved her will to become a Power. Today is the third anniversary of the formulation of the United Nations' declaration. When we look back, we see the situation entirely different today from that existing at the time the war began. But we can win the war and the peace only by continuing the solidarity of the United Nations."

Stettinius, after reading the President's message, declared that the United Nations must fight with all their might against the common enemy and that they will never conclude a separate peace. In reply to Stettinius, Henri Bonnet, De Gaulle Ambassador to Washington, said that France will always be with the United Nations.

Nippon Raiders Force U.S. Air Headquarters To Move From Saipan

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—Brigadier General Hayward Hansell, Commander of the 21st U.S. Bomber Command, today, announced the removal of his headquarters to Omiyajima (Guam) Island from Saipan Island which has suffered considerable damage due to successive Japanese air attacks, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Omiyajima Island received here.

NIPPON AIR UNITS BLAST AIRFIELDS AT SAN JOSE

45 Enemy Planes Destroyed in Sweeps From Night of Jan. 1 to Dawn of Jan. 3

By NAGAI and OMORI
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 3.—For the purpose of completely demolishing the enemy North and South airfields at San Jose on Mindoro Island, Japanese air formations in relentless attacks since December 22 have been causing severe losses to the enemy.

On the night of January 1, 20 small-type planes on the west side of the runway at the North Airfield and 25 large-type planes on the east side of the runway of the South Airfield were damaged while on the night of January 2 and dawn of January 3, the Japanese Air Units again bombed the airfields several times, setting ablaze three sections at the North Airfield and setting two places on fire at the South Airfield, at the same time scoring seven direct hits.

Four of our planes failed to return.

Seven B-24's Blasted

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 3.—Twenty B-24's in several formations raided Clark Field but due to the action of the Japanese ground forces, four were immediately downed and three damaged.

Halmahera Raider Downed

Domei

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, January 4.—One enemy plane out of the 52 B-24's and P-40's which made a daylight raid on northern Halmahera Island was downed by the Japanese.

Yiojima Again Attacked

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, January 4.—A formation of 10 large enemy planes came attacking Yiojima Island last night, tenaciously repeating their raids.

Belgian Food Crisis

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 3.—Due to the catastrophic food situation in Belgium, Minister Kronacker is now conferring with members of the British Cabinet and high officials in London. It is further reported that Kronacker will afterward proceed to Washington to negotiate about a relief drive for the Belgian civilian population. At the same time Belgian Prime Minister Pierlot is expected in London for new deliberations.

Koiso Cabinet Holds Session

The first Cabinet meeting for the new year was held from 10:40 a.m. at the Prime Minister's official residence today with all Cabinet members in attendance.

After Prime Minister Kuniaki Koiso's address asking for the cooperation of all his Cabinet colleagues, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata explained the 1945 estimates for special accounts and outlined the bill for increased taxes which were both accepted. The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

Wethrall to Take Command

Domei

LISBON, January 2.—Vice-Admiral Edward Wethrall, British Commander of the Defense Forces in Ceylon, recently appointed Supreme Commander at Ceylon to succeed Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton, who is shortly resigning, is expected to take over on January 8, it is learned according to a Reuter dispatch from Colombo today.

Matsumoto, Decoux Confer

Domei

HANOI, January 4.—Shunichi Matsumoto, Ambassador to French Indo-China, conferred with Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of French Indo-China at his official residence on important matters on January 3, it was learned.

GERMANS LASH OUT AGAINST U.S. ARMIES NEAR SAARBRUCKEN

Launch New Attacks on 70-Mile Front Up to Rhine—Gain 2 Miles in Bitsch Area

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—Frontline reports said today that the Germans lashed out against the American 3rd and 7th army units along the 70-mile sector from Saarbrucken to the Rhine and at one place southeast of Bitsch gained up to two miles. It said that German artillery and air activity increased in this area, although there still was no sign of a general offensive.

Other reports said that German movements inside the wedge were greatest since the German westward drive had stopped and these were mostly eastward.

Also behind the Siegfried Line in the Saar and Palatinate considerable increase was noted in German activity, and SHAEF in its communique said ominously that "German units are across the Blies River" in the sector east of Sarrguemines.

The communique further stated that Runstedt has opened a series of heavy and determined counterattacks in the sections all along the 70-mile stretch of the Saar valley as Patton meets very stiff opposition to his drive against the Ardennes salient. Heaviest of the counterattacks was launched in the vicinity of Bitsch where the Germans drove forward on a five-mile front. It said that the German attacks are coming in more heavily and frequently between Volkingen which is between Saarlautern and Saarbrucken and almost against the Rhine. A more serious attempt at penetration, it said, was made between Saarguemines and Rimling along an eight-mile stretch of the Blies River.

Fail to Break Through

Domei

BERLIN, January 3.—Heaviest fighting on the Western Front raged around the town of Bastogne yesterday with the Americans concentrating more forces for a break through the German encirclement ring. Latest reports said that more than 100 American tanks and armored cars were destroyed during the past 24 hours of fighting.

In a narrow sector, the Americans tried hard to overcome the German ring which still surrounds the city and at the same time pound back the southern flank of the German bulge in Belgium. American attacks were carried out by six complete divisions and the bulk of three further divisions supported by several hundred tanks and as many guns.

Majority of the attacks were directed in the direction of Houffalize situated northeast of Bastogne, but a break-through was not achieved. American attacks northward were also frustrated with heavy losses while northwest of Bastogne the Americans were compelled to surrender ground to a German counterattack. Also, attacks against the southern flank near Wiltz, southeast of Bastogne, were all checked. Latest reports said that the fighting in this area was increasing hourly.

Fighting on the northern flank of the German penetration wedge was less active during the past 24 hours and was limited to local engagements.

Meanwhile, German attacks in the Saar and Alsace-Lorraine districts continued to make progress against the American 7th army. In the area northeast of Saargemuend, the town of Frauenburg and Bliesbrucken were recaptured while at Bitsch, quick successive attacks moved the German front further south. The Germans are now fighting south of the Maginot Line and have cleared the Americans out of the fortification positions. For four long weeks the Americans in this sector stormed vainly against the German West Wall but in less than 48 hours, the Germans have succeeded in penetrating through the American lines.

No important fighting was reported north of the winter battle region.

Brussels Surprise-Raided

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—Where was the RAF? That is the question excited Belgians asked British soldiers after a powerful formation of German planes roared over the roof-tops of Brussels and neighboring towns on Monday, correspondent Noel Monks reported to the Daily Mail today, according to a London dispatch.

It was reported earlier that these German daylight attacks against enemy airfields in Holland and Belgium had destroyed over 300 parked planes in a completely surprise attack.

Monks reported that Brussels at first believed that the air formations were English. The planes came in groups of 20 and roared extremely low over the roof-tops. Then it became known that it was an attack. Monks stated that the German ME 109's and Focke-Wulff 190's held complete supremacy in the air and the alarm was sounded 15 minutes after the raid began.

Monks said that he saw only four smoke puffs from the defense anti-aircraft guns. Over 30 minutes after the Germans had appeared over the city, and after the raiders had left, anti-Axis fighters appeared on the scene, the correspondent said.

Netaji Bose and Dr. Soekarno Confident Of Victory in Their New Year Greetings

Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Free India, addressed New Year greetings over the air to the nations of the Greater East Asia sphere at 7:20 p.m., Thursday, voicing an immutable resolve to fight out the war. The freedom-loving Indians will not cease their struggle, he emphasized, until the last Englishman has been driven out of India.

The Netaji said:

"It is all but natural that a war of such magnitude as the present one should shake the foundation of the present world. It is also natural that attempts at destroying the old order and creating a new order on its ruins should require a long and painful struggle. We, Indians, are well aware of the gravity and difficulty of the mission imposed upon us. We well know how strong British imperialism is and how crafty the British are. We are well aware that it is not an easy task to destroy British imperialism which is supported by the United States and other Allied nations.

"Believing as we do in the strength of India's revolutionary nationalism and the might of our allies and fully aware of the internal corruption of British imperialism, we confidently look forward to final victory."

Expressing the determination of the 70,000,0000 Indonesians to fight to the last until the complete annihilation of the Anglo-American enemies, Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, declared, "We have arisen under Japan's just and humanitarian ideals," in the course of his radio speech delivered on Thursday afternoon, from the Djakarta Broadcasting Corporation, addressed to the peoples of Greater East Asia, according to Domei.

Dr. Soekarno's address follows:

"I want to assure you when greeting the New Year that there are 70,000,000 Indonesians in the Southern Regions who are fighting with a firm determination to live or die together with the other peoples of Greater East Asia. The Indonesians are fully aware of the true meaning of the current sacred war and confident in final victory.

"We are not following Japan on the basis of a selfish opportunist policy that Japan will win the present war. We have arisen under Japan's guidance, firm in our faith of Japan's just and humanitarian ideals. The basic Japanese ideals of justice, and humanity and equality are forcefully embodied in the five principles, symbolic of the spirit of the Indonesian people, adopted by the Central Council of Java. These principles are not only representative of the spirit of the Indonesian people, bent on the vigorous prosecution of the war, but will also stand as an unchangeable criterion to be followed in the postwar future. The final victory will be for us."

GREEK CABINET FORMED UNDER GEN. PLASTIRAS

New Regime Is Liberal, BBC States; Truce Talk Between Scobie, EAM Fails

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 3.—A new Greek Cabinet has been formed with General Nicholas Plastiras as the Prime Minister and he will also hold the portfolios of War, Navy, Air and Merchantile Marine, according to Radio Athens today.

ABC said that the Cabinet as a whole is liberal and that its financial and economic policies are likely to be progressive rather than conservative.

Plastiras, who is 62 years old, was entrusted by the new Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos of Athens, to form a new Government to replace the administration of former Premier George Papandreou.

Plastiras returned to Greece last December 4 and until that time he had been in France in exile as the result of the abortive coup d'etat of 1933.

Damaskinos Makes Appeal

Previously Damaskinos is reported to have demanded the immediate cessation of hostilities in Greece as the basic condition for the new Greek Government's formation. In an official statement to the people, he said: "We call upon those bearing arms to lay them at once and entrust to the Regency and the Government for correct solution for disputed questions."

Another report said that Lieutenant General Ronald Scobie, Commander of the British Forces in Greece, held another talk yesterday with EAM delegates but no agreement was reached. Scobie gave two conditions for a truce and one was that the ELAS troops should lay down their arms in Athens and Piraeus and to withdraw from Edicott.

The delegates had maintained that the EAM rebels had expected the conditions in their recent memorandum to Prime Minister Winston Churchill during his recent visit to Athens in which they asked what was to be done about the Mountain Brigade and the Greek National Regular Forces.

In reply Scobie told the guerrillas that he was willing to return the Mountain Brigade to the barracks as soon as his terms had been carried out. But the future of the National Regular Forces was for the new Government to decide, he said, and made a final appeal to the rebels to end the fighting by fulfilling his fair conditions. It was said that before finally accepting Scobie's conditions, the EAM still seem to persist in their previous demand of the disarming of the Greek Government forces.

In the meantime, John Nixon, BBC correspondent, stated that the British troops in Central Athens yesterday fought one of their stiffest battles for some time against the rebels. He said that the battle began in the attack on the Amona Square area and it resulted in British lines being advanced 400 yards farther north.

Fierce Fight Rages

"The fighting went on from house to house and even room by room," he declared. "The ELAS men in one house held out all day. Altogether, the ELAS forces lost 200 men taken prisoner, a total of 41 killed and 42 wounded while counterattacks against the British perimeter have been beaten off."

Nixon also said that the EAM resistance is on the decrease and reports received last night indicated that more than two-thirds of Athens is now controlled by the British. In order to hamper the movements of the ELAS motorized forces, he said that British guns have fired over 2,000 rounds in the past 24 hours on the road leading into Athens. A few shells from ELAS guns fell in the center of the capital this morning killing a number of civilians.

Another dispatch said that Wellingtons of the Royal Air Force yesterday dropped food, clothing and medical supplies to British prisoners in ELAS hands.

Athens Fight Revived

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—Fighting was revived in Athens this morning following the deadlock reached in the negotiations between Lieutenant General Ronald Scobie, Commander in Greece, and ELAS representatives, according to an Athens report.

British sources said that British troops had cleared ELAS troops out of the densely-populated labor quarters of Neapolia. Prisoners were taken and 15 civilians were injured by shells north of Hotel Grand Bretagne.

Hungarians Reach Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 3.—The armistice delegation of the Hungarian Provisional Government has arrived in Moscow to begin discussion with the Soviet officials and W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, and the British Minister to the Soviet Union are sitting in on some of the meetings, Moscow radio announced today.

British Fleet In Australia

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 3.—The complete British Pacific Fleet under the command of Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser has arrived in Australia to aid the American sea, air and land forces against the Japanese, a radio dispatch from Australia stated on Tuesday.

42 B-29'S SMASHED IN TERRIFIC BATTLE OVER CHUBU, KANSAI

Damage Little, Says Imperial Headquarters, in Nagoya, Osaka, Hamamatsu Areas

A total of 42 B-29 bombers were blasted by Imperial Forces in counterattacking the Mariana-based U.S. air formations, aggregating about 90 in all, the main strength of which attacked Nagoya on the afternoon of January 3, while a part of them raided Osaka and Hamamatsu, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

Of the total enemy planes shot down, three were downed by ramming attack, the communique disclosed.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
7:30 p.m. January 3

"1. The main strength of about 90 B-29 bombers, coming from the Mariana Islands, attacked Nagoya on the afternoon of January 3 while a part of them raided Osaka and Hamamatsu.

"In Nagoya and Hamamatsu, some damage was caused by incendiary bombs but almost no damage was done to important establishments and factories.

"2. War results obtained in the counterattacking battle, known up to 6 p.m., follow:

Shot down .... 17 planes
(of which four unconfirmed)

Damaged .... 25 planes

"Two of the Japanese planes have not yet returned.

"Of the foregoing planes shot down, three planes were downed by ramming attack."

Heavy Blow Dealt Raiders

The U.S. air forces based in the Mariana area which had sustained disastrous losses on December 27 when B-29 formations, about 50 in number, attacked the Kanto district, seem to have readjusted their strength after carrying out a series of nerve warfare raids with a small number of aircraft over Japan Proper.

Directing a daytime raid over Nagoya, Osaka and Hamamatsu on January 3, the Mariana-based B-29 units again suffered a bitter setback with half of their strength blasted by Japanese anti-air raid corps in severe counterattacking operations. As revealed by the Imperial Headquarters, altogether 42 giant flying fortresses were shot down or damaged, this being the results known up to 6 p.m. on January 3.

The main strength of about 90 B-29 bombers, divided into several formations, attacked Nagoya from 2 p.m. till shortly after 3 p.m. on January 3 while a part of the enemy air formation also raided Osaka and Hamamatsu.

As a result of the blind bombing attack from a high altitude, some damage was caused due to the outbreak of fires in some parts of Osaka, Nagoya and Hamamatsu, but they were quickly brought under control. No damage was done to important establishments and factories.

In the course of the vigorous counterattack, three of the Japanese planes directed gallant ramming attacks against the B-29 raiders. Three of the Wild Eagles miraculously returned to their base alive while one airman met glorious death.

CONTINUE NUISANCE RAIDS

Two B-29's Appear Over Nagoya—Another Flies Over Kii Peninsula

One B-29 bomber based in the Marianas penetrated the skies over the Nagoya district at 12:30 a.m. on January 4 while another appeared over the same area shortly after 4 a.m. the same day. After dropping some incendiary bombs the raiders fled southward. No damage was reported.

Meanwhile, at 4:30 a.m. the same morning a third Mariana-based B-29 attempted a raid over the Kii Peninsula but failed to penetrate the defenses and fled.

Two B-29's Over Kyushu

Two B-29's, coming from the Chengtu base, China, appeared over Kyushu around 9 a.m. on January 3 and fled after flying over the entire Kyushu area without dropping any bombs or incendiaries.

His Majesty Exchanges Greetings of New Year With Friendly Powers

His Majesty the Emperor graciously exchanged New Year greetings with Fuehrer Hitler, General Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President of the Republic of the Philippines, and His Majesty the King of Sweden. His Imperial Majesty was also pleased to cable acknowledgments to the New Year greetings sent by His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and the President of Slovakia.

ROOSEVELT BARES PLAN TO MAKE EUROPEAN TRIP

Expected to Go to England Following Inaugural—May Meet Stalin Later

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—President Roosevelt, in a statement made yesterday, said that he would confer with Prime Minister Winston Churchill of England and Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union in the near future. It is expected that he will proceed to England after his inaugural ceremony on January 20 to meet Churchill. According to information from diplomatic quarters in London, Roosevelt and Churchill when they meet will confine themselves mainly to discussions on Anglo-American problems and at the same time pave the way for another conference with Premier Stalin. It is believed that both Roosevelt and Churchill after their meeting will proceed from England to some place where they might confer with Stalin on a certain fixed date.

To Meet Churchill, Stalin
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 3.—American congressional leaders indicated today after a conference, with President Roosevelt that he will meet soon Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Josef Stalin.

Differences Inevitable

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—President Roosevelt met newspapermen in a special press conference yesterday afternoon and voiced his views on the relations between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. When the press pointed out that the American public were deeply worried over the reported divergence of views among the three countries and that the general trend of criticism in the United States seemed to be prejudicial to the harmony aming the United Nations, President Roosevelt with a serious look, is reported to have said that differences of opinion among nations were inevitable. He asserted that although the countries concerned were agreed in regard to the general principle, some disagreement in the interpretation of particulars inevitably existed. Charging critics with paying too much attention to details, President Roosevelt said excessive debates in small affairs would neither improve the situation nor contribute to the advancement of the welfare of humanity. He admitted, however, that a part of the problems on which the three "Big Powers" were disagreed at the moment was important in nature but, nevertheless, he said, close conferences were being kept up among them all the time.

Queried when he was going to meet Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin, President Roosevelt evasively stated that he would answer that question after the projected conference has been concluded.

TURKS SEVER RELATIONS

Economic, Diplomatic Ties With Japan Cut From January 6

Domei

BERLIN, January 3.—The National Assembly of Turkey, at its session on January 3, decided to sever economic and diplomatic relations with Japan, as from January 6, states a dispatch from Ankara.

U.S. Closing 3 Consulates

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—The three U.S. consulates at Bahia Blanca, Mendoza and Rosario in Argentina will be closed for business reasons. No political significance lies behind the move for the Buenos Aires Consulate will remain open as before, according to an announcement made by the State Department today, it was learned from a Washington dispatch.

500 ENEMY PLANES AGAIN RAID TAIWAN; OKINAWA AREAS HIT

25 Shot Down or Damaged According to War Results Thus Far Known, says I.H.Q.

The main force of a total of about 500 enemy planes, mainly consisting of carrier-borne aircraft, attacked Taiwan in several waves while others raided the Okinawa area between 7:40 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. on January 3, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

War results known up to the present were 25 enemy planes shot down or damaged, the communique stated, adding damage on the Japanese side was slight.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
4 p.m., January 4

"1. An aggregate total of about 500 enemy planes mainly consisting of carrier-borne aircraft, attacked Taiwan with their main force in several waves between 7:40 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. on January 3 while a part of them raided the Okinawa area.

"2. War results known up to the present follow:

Shot down .... 17 planes
Damaged .... 8 planes

"Damage on our side was negligible."

B-29's From China Take Part

In an attempt to cut off the Japanese supply lines to the Philippine Islands, particularly in the matter of aircraft, about 500 enemy planes largely comprising of carrier-borne machines, attacked various parts of Taiwan and Okinawa in several waves from 7:40 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. on January 3.

In concert with this attack, about 40 China-based B-29 bombers also raided Taiwan. The main body of the enemy formations made a series of attacks over Taiwan but the damage caused was slight.

A part of the enemy air formation, numbering about 50 carrier-borne planes, raided Okinawa where no damage was reported although some bombs were dropped.

As revealed by the Imperial Headquarters, the Japanese Forces shot down or damaged 25 raiders so far as is known up to the present.

Judging from this raid over Taiwan and Okinawa, a powerful enemy task force is believed to be in the neighborhood of Taiwan. Furthermore, an enemy task force accompanied by a convoy entered the Sulu Sea and the enemy force is believed to have contemplated a new landing in the Philippine area in concert with the air raid on Taiwan and Okinawa.

COMMENTS ON V WEAPONS

Bring Hitherto Unknown Problems, Writer Says in Catholic Herald

Domei

GENEVA, January 3.—An entirely new period in the history of mankind—a period bringing problems hitherto unknown and undreamt of—has been introduced with the appearance of the German technical inventions of the V-1 and V-2, writes Bernard Acworth in the Catholic Herald.

As a military weapon, Acworth points out, the V-2 will be still more effective than the V-1. The use of the V-2 has added greatly to the difficulties of unloading stores in the harbor of Antwerp. The destructive strength and accuracy of this rocket-bomb is dependent on the objective to be hit. Weather conditions on which the anti-Axis air forces rely, have no influence on the use of the V-2. When launched the V-2 missiles fly straight to their objectives without being hindered by anything on their flight.

As long as these attacks are continued, Acworth stresses, the Germans will have a great advantage over the anti-Axis bombers. There are still people who think themselves safe so long as the V-2 does not reach them. However, they should stop rejoicing at the anti-Axis bombing raids on German towns, for the German retaliation may come at any moment.

Soviets Reopening Legation

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 3.—The Soviet Government is reopening its legation in Athens, it was officially announced in Moscow today.

[illegible] ON LUZON ISLE [illegible] AIM OF YANK FORCES

[illegible], Mindoro Operations Will [illegible] Decide Outcome of Battle in P.I. War Zone

By Arrangement With the Asahi

PHILIPPINE FRONT, January 2 —The battle of the Philippines will decide the outcome of the War of Greater East Asia. The Leyte and Mindoro campaigns are merely local operations—the decisive struggle will take place on Luzon Island, for the aim of the enemy's operations on Leyte and Mindoro was to gain footholds for an advance to Luzon.

The reason why the enemy did not immediately commence an attack on Luzon when he reached Mindoro is because he has not been able to make the necessary preparations for such an operation.

The landing on Leyte was for the enemy a signal failure. What has become of the seven divisions of American troops on the isle? The enemy has announced that his personnel loss has already reached 15,000, but actually the total loss must have been more than 40,000. The enemy forces on Leyte are now totally exhausted and they are suffering from a shortage of war supplies. As regard the loss of airplanes and ships, the enemy is now faced with the urgent necessity of fundamentally changing his strategy.

MacArthur's boast that the American forces would enter Manila on Christmas has now been blasted. The force landing on Mindoro may be said to have been a desperate one, instead of well planned and this has been proved by the fact that the next step of action following the landing at San Jose has been much delayed.

Enemy Facing Difficulties

How great a force will be necessary for the Luzon operation? The reserves held at Australia, New Guinea, and in the Pacific islands in preparation for the Philippine operation have been sadly reduced. It is not necessary to mention that troops will have to be brought from America for the invasion operation.

As many transports will have to be employed to carry troops across the Pacific—more than America has at present—and because of the great blows inflicted by the Japanese on the U.S. task forces, the proposed great offensive is impossible. Even though the enemy might form new task forces at home it will be impossible to equip them properly with men and supplies. Thus, it can be seen that the enemy is using his entire fighting strength in the Philippine operation.

In the political, ideological, and economic fields, the enemy has already commenced his new offensive operation. Luzon has not yet heard the roar of guns, but the enemy's voice is being persistently and loudly heard on the island. This shows that the enemy is attempting to apply to the Philippines the tactics used in the landing on North France.

The fierce resistance of our Forces on the island is being continued. The defense of Leyte and the fighting on Mindoro form the beginning of the decisive battle of the Philippines. The enemy is now attacking with his utmost fighting strength. But, that is what we had been eagerly waiting for. We have but to crush the enemy. The Japanese Forces in the Philippines are, indeed, eagerly awaiting the opportunity to annihilate the invaders.

Big Air Battle Near

Furtively watching for a chance to land in Luzon the enemy has thrown down his challenge to a grand scale aerial warfare, says a Manila dispatch to the Mainichi. The war situation on the Philippine front is now tense as the last stages of a decisive war approaches. The fighting spirit of the men of the Japanese Forces on the front lines remains at high pitch as they tell themselves that the time has arrived this year for completely crushing the enemy.

The enemy, to all appearance, is stealthily seeking a chance to land on Luzon. Since the enemy's landing at San Jose on Mindoro the war situation has assumed increased gravity. The enemy, at the moment, has not shown much activity except for movements of transport fleets in San Jose at intervals. The movements of powerful enemy fleets, task forces or surface units are on comparatively small scales. Externally, a hushed quiet prevails over the area.

But underneath the apparent calm, the situation is fraught with the probability of a terrific struggle to come in the water of the Pacific. There is no telling how long the calm will last. The longer the present situation is prolonged, more violent will be the final outburst.

It cannot be surmised at what point the enemy's next operation will take place, but this much can be said that the enemy has his eyes on the middle section of the Philippines, centering around Manila. Furthermore, judging from the enemy's past strategy, it is most likely that they will employ a [illegible] unparalleled air force in the coming operations. Already, the enemy are carrying on regular raids as forerunners of the big struggle in store. Although the bombing [illegible] to landing is the [illegible] enemy strategy, the regular visits of the enemy planes this time require a sharper lookout and must not be treated lightly.

The Tacloban airfield in Leyte still remains in enemy hands. In addition, the enemy has constructed an air base at San Jose, Mindoro, and is pushing forward preparations for the next operation. The possibility of the attack by the enemy's air-borne troops, which strategy could not be applied in Leyte, should also be given due consideration.

In the circumstances, before surmises can be made on the enemy's point of landing to wage the decisive battle, a big aerial conflict will probably take place, a violent aerial struggle of unprecedented scale which will decide the course of the coming decisive war in the Philippines.

There is no room for wishful optimism in the situation, however, and the Japanese defenses on Luzon are tight and immovable. The opportunity has at last arrived to pound the enemy heavily and completely. It is planes that are needed to win the decisive war. It is time for the entire people of Japan to exert their utmost efforts to keep up a steady and ample flow of aircraft to the Philippines.

SINKING ENEMY VESSELS KEY TO VICTORY IN WAR

Lieutenant General Tominaga Stresses Need for More Planes in P.I. Fighting

By Arrangement With the Asahi

PHILIPPINE ADVANCE BASE, January 1.—"Ships are the root of fighting strength. If even a single root is left, from it will grow stalks and branches and leaves. It is, therefore, the best policy to destroy it while it is still only a root. The control of the air over the Philippines can only be secured by sinking or destroying enemy transports," declared Lieutenant General Kyoji Tominaga, Commander of the Army Air Force in the Philippines.

Lieutenant General Tominaga continued: "The enemy has concentrated more than 1,000 first-line planes in Western New Guinea. He has air bases at San Jose, Mindoro Island, the Tacloban Airfield on Leyte Island and a few others. But the question is not the number of air bases but the number of planes. The enemy does not yet have enough bases to operate effectively in New Guinea. How can he get more bases? He cannot send aircraft carriers to the Philippines area as they would be sunk. Therefore he must build more land bases. Expecting the sinking of some transports, he has sent convoys to the Sulu Sea.

"The ideal thing would be to possess planes many times the number of enemy transports and then it would be possible to sink every one of the enemy ships. But actually that is difficult. We must attack enemy bases and at the same time we must protect our own transports. Then the fighting line has expanded to two areas. If our strength is concentrated in one place, we would not allow the enemy any action but we have to divide our forces. Thus we cannot have sufficient planes to smash all the enemy transports.

"Suppose 200 enemy transports came. The surest way of destroying all of them would be to ram them with our planes. But 200 Special Attack Corps planes cannot be assembled all at once. However, if even one of the 200 transports is sunk, it would be a bitter blow to the enemy. If 30 are destroyed, the enemy's plan of action would go seriously awry, and if 50 are sunk the results may be very satisfactory. If enemy transports are smashed to a certain extent the mission of the convoy becomes meaningless. That is, the ship carrying guns arrives but the one carrying the all-important ammunition is lost. Therefore, although the ideal thing would be to sink them all, that is not really necessary.

"In short, if we have sufficient strength to smash enemy convoys, that is well. We will never allow the enemy to get control of the air over the Philippines. The enemy comes with superior numbers, as usual. It is so with transports. Recently he is taking various steps to avoid the attacks of our Special Attack Corps. But however great a number of transports the enemy might gather, here in the Philippines the stern fact has been proved that after all material quantity is no match against a spiritual offensive. At any rate, it would be to our advantage if enemy convoys are smashed. When they are destroyed, our control of the air will be assured.

"It may sound strange, but here in the Philippines the sea and the air form one and the same battlefield. By smashing enemy planes alone, control of the air cannot be attained. The enemy is using Morotai as a relay base or sending planes direct from Palau and other places. Wherever enemy planes are gathered, we attack that place. But next day the enemy again gets together other planes. Again we smash them, but the enemy brings more planes. In the meanwhile, we suffer some losses and damages. The enemy loss is much greater than ours, but the final question is that of supply. The side that gets a better replenishment of planes is likely to win.

"I do not wish to make any unjust demand of my country. We will fight with the planes which are given to us. Where we lack in the number of planes, we will make up in spirit. Our Air Forces in the Philippines have become Special Attack Corps. All Units are ready to ram the enemy. Where enemy transports have to be sunk, the men achieve their destruction by ramming themselves without considering anything else."

93-KILOMETER ADVANCE MADE IN BIG REICH DRIVE

War Situation Surveyed as Germans Continue Thrust Into Heart of Belgium

The German offensive, which was started on December 16, still continues after more than a fortnight, with the spearhead of the Reich forces already in central Belgium. Since the start of the offensive the German troops have advanced 93 kilometers, occupying 32,000 square kilometers of territory. The Asahi reviews the situation as follows:

The Rundstedt offensive, as it is called, began near the Belgium Luxemburg frontier. The German action revealed its real character the next morning, when crack forces of the German Army comprising nine infantry divisions and five or six tank divisions, assisted by the paratroops who descended behind the enemy lines, opened their operations on a 100 kilometer front extending from Monschau, 30 kilometers southeast of Aachen, to Echternach in the Luxemburg area, delivering a surprise attack on the American 1st Army.

The German forces, with the tank divisions as the spearhead and with 500 aircraft covering their action, developed their operations in a fan shape, so to speak, with the pivot near Bluem, a town on the German frontier, between Aachen and Trier. On December 18, the third day of their offensive, the Reich forces occupied Malmedy, and on December 22 they went so far as to intercept the Liege-Bastogne road, at a point 22 kilometers south of Liege.

Took Two Directions

From this point the German troops took two directions. One column of the Reich forces advanced in a southeasterly direction, toward the Meuse River, while the other marched from Bastogne in the direction of Sedan. The forces advancing toward the Meuse on December 21 crossed the Vilt, taking Hotton and Marche. These troops, with Dinant on the Meuse as their objective, captured Rochefort on December 26, and two days later reached Bohren, a point seven kilometers from the French frontier.

The forces heading for Sedan took Libramont on December 26, while another corps cooperating with these forces is continuing its advance toward Saint Hubert.

Against the opening of the German attack, defensive measures of General Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, came a few days later, when he ordered the use of reserves and the removal of troops from the Aachen and Saar areas in order to reinforce the threatened front. This stiffened the resistance of the anti-Axis troops to some extent but the German advance on the entire front could not be stemmed.

This was certainly due to the miscalculation on the part of Eisenhower's headquarters. The German power to strike was the result of all-out mobilization on the one hand and of the increased air and tank forces on the other hand, reinforced by new weapons, which are pounding Liege and Antwerp.

As to the real aims of the German offensive, a question which is drawing the attention of the whole world, the Reich military authorities declared that the offensive was designed to relieve the Aachen and Saar areas from the menace of the enemy. This point is worth noticing, for it may be presumed that the aims of the German High Command are not so much to repeat the blitz operations of 1940 and reach the Channel coast as to remove the hostile menace to the munitions centers in Western Germany.

Stalemate Is Broken

In point of fact, the pressure of the American Third and Seventh Army Corps on and Saar has been considerably weakened as a result of the German offensive which also revealed that the disparity between the anti-Axis and German forces was not so great as proclaimed by the enemy nations. Another point worth mentioning is that the stalemate on the Western Front was broken by the Germans taking the offensive, a fact which proved the strength of the German Army. Furthermore, in consequence of the daring and well calculated German offensive, Eisenhower is now compelled to revise his strategy over the entire Western Front, while the German Army has gained time to strengthen its position on other fronts.

Apart from this strategical gain, the prestige of the armed forces of the Reich has risen in neutral countries. The American people, who have since the autumn been told of the approaching end of the war, are now being urged to continue their war effort.

It was in fact long before the start of the German offensive that Eisenhower appealed for more arms and ammunition, but his demands could not be met because of the need for sending large quantities of arms to the Pacific Front. This may be seen from the statement of Anderson of the U.S. War Production Board who admitted that the German offensive was a great blow to America, while Director Julius Krug of the same Board demanded an increased production of arms and ammunition in his program for 1945.

The rosy picture of an early end of the war, painted for the American public, has now been replaced by a grim reality of reduced food rations, which went into force in the United States on December 26.

Heroes at Recaptured Air Bases at Burauen, San Pablo Continue Their Attacks on Yanks

By Arrangement With the Asahi

PHILIPPINE ADVANCE BASE, January 1.—Amid the roar of guns and the droning of planes, intrepid fighters of the Japanese Forces are diligently guarding the North and South airdromes at Burauen and the San Pablo airfield which have been recaptured from the enemy. Moreover, they are said to be faring excellently on the foodstuffs left behind by the enemy who fled in confusion before the onslaught of the Japanese troops.

The North and South airfields at Burauen fell into Japanese hands on December 6. The Japanese Units entrenched southwest of Dagami were all prepared to conduct the surprise attack. In concert with the attacks launched by the Takachiho Paratroops that evening, they charged into the midst of the enemy at these airdromes with fixed bayonets and in no time seized them. Prior to the landing of the Paratroops, the Kaoru Air Commando Unit had landed in the vicinity of these airdromes on November 26, and for 10 consecutive days the 27 members of the Unit kept up bayonet attacks against the enemy, thus facilitating the later attacks of their comrades. Further continuing their drive, the Japanese recaptured the San Pablo airfield.

Simultaneously with his landing operations on Leyte Island, the enemy 96th and 7th Divisions attacked the North and South airfields at Burauen on October 10. A large amount of supplies were poured into these airfields which the enemy planned to use as footholds for a general offensive against Leyte Island. Later, the enemy deployed his 96th and 7th Divisions to the Tacloban area in order to effect a junction with the 1st Cavalry Division which had landed here. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the Japanese recaptured these airfields which had been in enemy hands for the last half month.

The Japanese charge took the enemy completely by surprise, and his forces were barely able to move some planes to the Tacloban and Tanauen airfields. Apparently they had no time to transfer the large amount of ammunition and foodstuff supplies which were left behind. The foodstuffs so generously supplied by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southwest Pacific were greatly enjoyed by the Japanese Forces who, making use of the ammunition left behind, continued their smashing onslaughts against the enemy.

In the meantime, the enemy landed his 21st Division at Dulag, but due to the constant attacks of the Japanese Forces his troops were unable to move from the point at which they had landed.

Following his loss of the South and North airfields at Burauen, the enemy landed his 77th Division at Albuera on the western coast of Leyte Island. At the same time, part of his main forces started to advance southward from Carigara and pushed through Limon while others, striking northward from Albuera, finally broke through Ormoc. At present, the Japanese Forces are stemming the further advance of the enemy troops in the rear of Valencia between Limon and Ormoc.

After two and a half months since the commencement of the Leyte operations, the task entrusted to the Japanese Forces in the Philippine area has grown heavier but the intrepid men of the Japanese fighting services now guarding the three airfields, two at Burauen and the other at San Pablo, battling day and night, are contributing greatly to the operations of their comrades who are engaged in battles at other places.

500 BILLS INTRODUCED AT U.S. CONGRESS OPENING

Byrnes Addresses Message to Roosevelt and Solons to Bolster Manpower Body

Domei

LISBON, January 3.—The 79th session of the U.S. Congress convened at noon today and the House of Representatives elected Sam Rayburn, Democrat of Texas, as Speaker, according to a Washington dispatch.

President Roosevelt's annual and budget messages will be presented to Congress on January 6 and 8 respectively, the dispatch said.

500 Bills on File

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 3.—The opening session of the U.S. 79th Congress was held this noon and about 500 measures were on file in the House of Representatives, according to a Washington report.

It said that although it may seem like a large number it is actually less than half of the number usually on hand at the opening session.

The new measures ranged all the way from claims to pay someone damage to suggestions of how to overhaul the Government procedure, but most of the new bills concerned veterans of this war. One on the docket was a proposal by Representative Louis Ludlow, Indiana Democrat, designed to speed up disability benefits for honorary discharged servicemen and women.

Other Bills Listed

Among the measures which will be considered are compulsory military training, financing new war expenditures, war and postwar taxation and a more liberal social security program with larger benefits for the people.

Another matter before Congress is the suggestion from the House Campaign Investigating Committee which is asking Congress to bring all political organizations under the scrutiny of the Corrupt Practice Act. The move seeks to broaden the law to include such organizations as the Political Educational Societies, and the CIO Political Action Committee, the latter which figured largely in the recent national election campaign.

As for the line-up of political forces in the new Congress, there are 243 Democrats, 190 Republicans, one Progressive and one American Laborite. This is slightly larger for the Democrats than they had at the beginning of the last Congress.

The Senate is virtually the same in its political balance as it was during the last session. There are 57 Democrats, 38 Republicans and one Progressive. In other words, the Democrats now hold one additional seat in the Senate, the seat that was held by a Republican a few months ago.

Sees Tough Fighting

At the congressional meeting, James Byrnes, Director of Rehabilitation and Reconversion, addressed his message to President Roosevelt and the members of Congress. Byrnes stressed again and again that the war was still "our No. 1 job" and suggested some long range preparations for the postwar period. However, he said: "Things should be made with the knowledge that there is still tough fighting ahead and that all conversion must wait until the defeat of one of our enemies."

Byrnes asked Congress first to strengthen the authority of the War Manpower Commission so that all manpower needs can be met for war production.

Reports said that President Roosevelt has endorsed Byrnes' new program to speed up production of war materials and the President is said to have declared that the details of enacting the program into law should be left to Congress.

The report also revealed that during the past year, American plants produced a total of 95,000 airplanes, twice the number produced in 1942. Concerning armed strength, it said that the United States army has now reached the peak of 8,000,000 men and the navy has a total strength of almost 4,000,000 men.

GERMAN MORALE IS HIGH, ASAHI SCRIBE REPORTS

Avers Everybody in Germany Is in High Spirits Over New Offensive

By Arrangement With the Asahi

BERLIN, January 1 (by international telephone):—Everybody in Germany is in high spirits over the recent successful operations on the Western Front. "We'll fight through thick and thin," is the firm resolve of every man, woman and child and in this determination and unity of will lie the national strength of Germany today and the source of her power tomorrow.

Let's hear what the people themselves say. A man from Aachen who was there until the city fell, says, "Because of bullets still lodged in me from the last Great War I was not accepted for service. When the enemy came to Aachen, my birthplace, it seemed as if those bullets inside me would melt with the heat of my anger. While I was still there, there was not one house left intact. The people were living as best as they could in basements but nobody complained.

"Soldiers, miners, farmers, civilians kept right on with their duties in spite of raining bullets and splinters. Even little children helped by taking up arms against the enemy. Hitler youths between 14 and 18, still too young to volunteer as soldiers, helped with the anti-aircraft guns.

Stresses Strong Determination

"It seems that the closer the people are to the fighting lines, the more keyed-up they are and the stronger their determination to bear all trials and tribulations. The long-awaited winter operations have at last been started and when the enemy will have been completely ousted from the Western Front the happiest people in all Germany will be the inhabitants of the Ruhr."

A Berlin resident says: "We had not even an inkling of the launching of the offensive on the Western Front and could not understand till today why, in spite of continuous raids, the Government was announcing increased production of munitions, devising new weapons, and hurrying the total mobilization of the population.

"The enemy who was dreaming of walking right into Berlin has been given a severe jolt. Instead of the popular song, We'll take it easy in Berlin, which the enemy soldiers were singing, now they are singing to the word, Not enough arms, not enough ships. We need a change in the general staff. Eisenhower's tactics are all wrong. We need another three-power conference, etc., thus showing the state of disorder and disunity among the enemy.

"In the Pacific and on the Chinese Continent, the Japanese have been highly successful and here too, for the Americans, the war has not been going on as they wished. The tactics planned for this year by Germany is still unknown, but every man will take up arms and every woman will work behind the lines and as our leader Fuehrer Hitler said at the beginning of the year, even though the coming year will be the most difficult and the most critical, when we are able to lay down our arms at last, then and only then will everlasting freedom come to Germany."

According to another Berlin resident there is still plenty of margin in Germany. He says, "The streets of the city may have been bombed and demolished beyond all recognition, but the men still go around in clean shirts and creased trousers and there's not one bedraggled looking woman walking about. There is enough to eat and everybody is comfortably housed. Although the movie houses have been closed down, at the request of the soldiers on the front line, operas, theatres and concerts are being resumed.

Hardships will Cease

"The hardships endured during the past year will all be wiped out in the attacks being launched on the enemy."

These are only the remarks of a few of the Germans but it is clear how the wind blows in Germany and how the people are hopefully looking forward to the coming year.

SOVIET PLAN IN POLAND OPPOSED BY STETTINIUS

State Secretary Backs London Poles Against Lublin—Wants Regency in Greece

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 3.—Contrary to the claims of the Soviet-sponsored regime at Lublin to be the provisional government of Poland, U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius has put himself on record as continuing to recognize the Polish Exile Government in London, according to a report from Washington.

Stettinius also indicated United States approval of a regency in Greece as a step to bringing peace to that country. He further said that the U.S. State Department was now studying every problem of a territorial nature in Europe which may later confront the U.S. Government. He refused, however, to confirm reports that the United States was now working on a detailed plan covering territorial changes in Eastern Europe.

The statement on Poland made by Stettinius is taken in Washington to mean that even if the Soviet Union does recognize the Lublin Polish Committee as the actual Government of Poland—and this action by Moscow is expected very soon—the United States Government will not change its stand. This is also understood in the U.S. capital to be the attitude of the British Government.

Selling of Poland Predicted

Domei

BERLIN, January 3.—The Lublin Committee, though not yet officially recognized as the "Provisional Polish Government" has nevertheless been called so in broadcast transmissions and has even been welcomed as such, stresses the Wilhelmstrasse, according to Dr. Siegfried Horn, D.N.B. diplomatic correspondent.

So far, it is declared, only very twisted declarations are available. The Polish problem for Britain, it is stressed in Berlin, will have reached very shortly the same critical point as the Greek problem, and Britain will then bargain with Moscow and Washington. Berlin political circles, in consideration of these circumstances, do not think it unlikely that in the meeting of the "big three", as announced by President Roosevelt, these two problems will be dealt with and Poland and Greece will be definitely sold.

British Stand Unchanged

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 3.—Though the Polish Government in London has protested against the plans of the Lublin National Committee, the latter has declared itself the Provisional National Government of Poland, according to a Washington dispatch.

This decision of the Lublin Committee, according to Reuter's political correspondent, will not in any way affect the British Government's attitude toward the Polish Government in London. With the exception of the Soviet Union, Britain and the other United Nations have recognized the Polish Government in London as the true Government of Poland. In this connection, Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, declared at yesterday's press conference that the United States would continue to recognize the Polish Government in London.

According to a broadcast over Radio Brazzaville today, the Provisional National Government of Poland which was recently formed in Lublin, invited Stanislav Mikolajczyk, ex-Premier of the London regime, for collaboration, but he has not as yet replied to Lublin's invitation.

London Said Began Revolt

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 2.—The Lublin regime has accused the exiled Polish regime in London of having instigated the Polish residents in the Soviet occupied territory to revolt against it, it is reported by the Afton Tidningen today, relaying a U.P. dispatch.

In this connection, it is further reported that Morawski, President of the Provisional Government of the Polish Republic, and concurrently Foreign Minister, stated in a special interview with a U.P. correspondent that the exiled Polish regime in London dispatched a secret order to the Polish residents in the Soviet-liberated territory to rise in revolt against the Lublin regime at the time when a conference was being held among Prime Minister Winston Churchill; Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the Polish refuge regime in London, and the Lublin delegates. Morawski, on the same occasion blamed the London regime for its failure to compromise with the Polish Committee of National Liberation at Lublin.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 3

The hard battle in the Bastogne area is still continuing in heavy and fluctuating fighting. The stubborn continuous American attempt to crush our front west of Bastogne with about four tank divisions and just as many infantry divisions and to encircle our positions east and southeast of the town from three sides cost the enemy another loss of more than 100 tanks. The enemy gained but minor ground.

According to available reports, the opponent lost in this winter battle 400 guns, 1,230 tanks and armored vehicles and over 24,000 prisoners. His casualties by far exceed already 50,000. The battle on the Saar and in eastern Lorraine is still taking a favorable course. The Saar bridgehead northwest of Forbach was extended and fortified while the border territory northeast of Saargemuend was cleared from the enemy. Our attack in the lower Vosges is likewise making good headway.

Liege and Antwerp are constantly being subjected to the fire of our long-range arms.

In central Italy, formations of the British 8th Army again started individual attacks and thrusts in the Romagna and on the Adriatic coast but all these attacks proved a failure. Enemy forces which temporarily had made infiltrations west of Ravenna were thrown out of our positions in counterthrusts.

In Hungary, the violence of the battle for Budapest was intensified. German and Hungarian garrison partly in counterthrusts and in stubborn fighting at close quarters, supported by battleplanes, warded off continuous Soviet attacks. On the Slovak southern border, our troops are waging a heavy but successful defensive battle against intensified Soviet attacks between the Gran and the Sajo source. In aerial combats 18 enemy aircraft were downed and the fighting activity on the eastern Slovak front as far as Courland was negligible.

U.S. terror bombers yesterday during daytime bombed western Reich territory, particularly hitting the residential quarters of various towns while low-level raiders continued their machine-gun attacks against the civilian populations. In the evenng hours British terror bombers carried out a terror raid on Nuernberg, causing extensive damage to buildings and losses among the civilian population. Irreplaceable monuments of culture fell a victim to the enemy's reckless destruction. The British, moreover, with heavy bombers raided towns in southwestern Germany and with swift bombers the Reich capital. Our air defense formations downed 22 enemy planes including 14 four-engined bombers.

London is still being subjected to our V-2 fire.

The Anglo-Americans in the month of December over the fighting area in the west and the Reich territory lost a total of 1,379 aircraft including at least 410 four-engined bombers.

FIGHTING FOR BUDAPEST INCREASES IN FEROCITY

Heroic Axis Garrison Holding Heart of City in Spite of Heavy Pressure

Domei

BERLIN, January 3.—While increased German activity east of Komorn, on the northern bank of the Danube west of the big bend, is not permitted in news releases for the time being, the fighting for Budapest increased in ferocity with numerous close-quarter clashes reported from all over the city area. Latest reports, however, said that though the Reds attacked incessantly and gave the German-Hungarian defenders no rest, the heroic garrison still held off the attacks and maintained their positions in the heart of the city.

At Rose Hill (Rozsadomb) where the Soviets had penetrated not far from Margaret Bridge, German counterthrusts pressed the attacks into a narrow area. The ruined industrial suburbs of Sashalom and Rasczentmihally in northeastern Budapest, however, fell into Soviet hands.

The city resounded heavily with the roar of hundreds of planes of both sides and detonations of bombs and artillery shells. The Soviets employed strong battleplane and bomber forces to support their ground operations and so did the Germans whose air squadrons constantly attacked Soviet communications and at the same time dropped supplies to the encircled garrison. In air engagements yesterday, 18 Soviet planes were brought down.

Fighting also continued at the other focal center on the southern border of Slovakia. Between the Gran and Sajo rivers, the Soviets increased their pressure and forced a penetration, but it was soon sealed off. Other thrusts were repelled.

Only local fighting developed on the rest of the sectors of the Eastern Front. After the complete collapse of the Soviet enterprise in Courland, their activity yesterday was restricted to minor reconnoitering and shock-group action in the entire area between the eastern Beskides and the Baltic Sea.

It is believed, however, that such an action may easily develop into the Soviet winter offensive. Whether this offensive will be directed against the Vistula or the East Prussian frontier remains to be seen. At the moment temperature barely above freezing prevails over the northern sector and if fighting is resumed the terrain will again be turned into impassable mud fields.

The Yasuda Bank
Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed ¥160,000,000
Reserves ¥129,400,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Director and President:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Executive Director:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.
The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic
Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
[illegible] Branch: [illegible]

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital .... ¥[illegible]
[illegible], 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Osaka—1, [illegible]-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—[illegible] Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, [illegible]-chome, Hirokoji-dori, [illegible]-ku.
Fukuoka—[illegible] Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—11, Higashi-Ichiban-cho, Sendai.
Toyama—[illegible] Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, [illegible], Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Kenji Ito, Esq., [illegible] shima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao [illegible], Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, [illegible] jiro Nomi, Esq., Shin Watanabe, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

FUNERAL SERVICES HELD FOR ADMIRAL SUETSUGU

Highest Official, Non-Official Dignitaries Pay Last Respects At Rites on Thursday

Funeral services for the late Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu were held at 9 a.m. on Thursday at the Aoyama Funeral Hall with Fleet Admiral Osami Nagano acting as Chairman of the Funeral Committee.

The funeral was attended by celebrated Admirals and Generals, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and other Cabinet Ministers, Field Marshal Shunroku Hata, Inspector General of Military Education, Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Chief of the Naval General Staff, General Toshizo Nishio, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, Admiral Keisuke Okada, General Kazushige Ugaki as well as other dignitaries representing various circles including Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Prime Minister, and Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister.

Yoshiaki Suetsugu, grandson of the late Admiral and chief mourner, Mrs. Nobuko Suetsugu, widow, and Fleet Admiral Nagano respectfully burnt incense before the altar, which was decorated with floral offerings graciously granted by the Households of the Imperial Princes of the Blood and other offerings presented by War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and other celebrities.

In appreciation of the meritorious services rendered to the State during his lifetime, His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted a set of silver cups to the late Admiral on Thursday, it was respectfully learned.

INDONESIANS' FREEDOM ASSURED BY NEW PLANS

Measures Allowing People of Sumatra to Take Part in Administration Revealed

Domei

SUMATRA, January 3.—Measures for permitting further participation by the Indonesian inhabitants in Sumatra in the administration of the island were formally announced by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Sumatra today. The military administration authorities of Sumatra have been preparing concrete measures to materialize the independence of the East Indies ever since the declaration of the Japanese Government to that effect, and the statement issued by the Supreme Commander today sets forth several concrete measures to that end.

The statement follows:

"Regarding the future independence of the East Indies declared by the Government of Japan, the Army has desired immediate materialization of that independence and has been making various preparations to that end. In an attempt to enhance the political consciousness of the entire inhabitants of Sumatra, the following measures will be gradually put into force.

"1. To enforce the fuller operation of the system of their participation in politics.

"a. To open the Central Council and its office. The Central Council will be an advisory organ to the Military Administration and its aim will be to realize participation by the inhabitants of Sumatra in the administration of the island. The Council is to be formed of members recommended by the Provincial Councils and appointed by the Military Administrator. The Office of the Central Council will undertake the general affairs of the Central Council and also make fundamental investigations necessary for the future independence of Sumatra.

"b. The Provincial Councils shall be strengthened. The number of Council members shall be increased, the standing offices of Councils shall be established, and a system of appointing a certain number of Council members by recommendation of the Recommendation Committee shall be adopted.

"c. The extent of the appointment of officials in military administration organs shall be expanded. In Provincial Administrative Offices shall be established Religious Bureaus. In all military administration organs, native inhabitants shall be employed extensively.

"2. A people's movement for developing racial characteristics and for arousing the fighting spirit of the people for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia shall be opened.

"3. For training the men to become future leaders of the country in various fields, and for the education of children, various new educational and training systems shall be set up.

"The War of Greater East Asia has entered its decisive phase—a phase that will decide the rise or fall of Greater East Asia. Now is the time for the rise of all the people of Greater East Asia! You must realize that victory in the war is the key to your independence. You must conquer all difficulties and make all sacrifices, so that you will attain glorious independence with the help of Divine Providence."

News and Views

Natural Regionalism

By T. ADACHI

Long before the war's outbreak, the Japanese were making a policy out of the principle that entire East Asia should be one sphere dedicated to mutual prosperity. The idea of such a sphere is not the product of the war; it is not the idea of excluding the Japanese occupied regions of the South from others. The idea comes from the conviction that humanity can attain the highest standard of prosperity only when human races living in natural regional blocs learn to cooperate within their own natural sphere, that the world should be divided into regional blocs first to make such cooperation possible. The theory is expressed in a nutshell by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu's favorite phrase that the world is too big politically but too small economically. It is born of the conviction that the races living in Greater East Asia stand on common ground with common natural endowments as the basis of their coexistence.

There is nothing extraordinary about the idea; the things in common are first in the color of the skin, next in Oriental religious sentiments, and thirdly, in rice as the staple food of the Asiatics. These three essentials combined with others constitute a racial unit called Orientals. In terms of those common essentials Asia is one destined sooner or later to operate as one.

Regionalism in our sense, that is in Asia's sense, is simple then. All humanity has to do is to cooperate within each natural sphere. Asia collectively as Asia, Europe as Europe, and the American Continent as such, developing an economic system of strict reciprocity. Nothing is more natural than this cooperation within one's own natural sphere. It is the earthly interpretation of our common belief that the world is one large family. If this statement sounds too sweeping for practical comprehension, we might translate the idea into a concrete policy by which we mean world regionalism under which the world should be divided into the following spheres: 1) East Asia's Sphere; the Oceanic Sphere, and West Asia's Sphere; 2) The Europe-Asia Sphere; 3) European Sphere and the African Sphere, and 4) the North American Sphere and the South American Sphere. These are the spheres as ordained by politico-geography and the last degree of realism in world politics.

The amazing thing is that Walter Lippmann, American commentator in his idea of local blocs completely precludes the Oceanic Sphere, and he refuses to recognize Europe as one sphere, artificially dividing it into two. What Lippmann does is to take those Oceanic and European Spheres into America's own sphere, and call it the Atlantic Sphere! That is the last degree of selfishness, the pettiness of which permanently blinds him to all laws of human history or reason.

EXPLOSIVE MEDIUM FOUND

Silver and Acetylene Compound Replaces Mercury Sent From Japan

Domei

HSINKING, January 3—An excellent fulminating powder capable of replacing the widely used mercurial compound in the manufacture of percussion caps, has been recently perfected by a research worker of the Continental Institute of Science after two years of painstaking and perilous experiments.

The new fulminating material is a compound of silver acetate. Silver and acetylene, two basic materials needed in the manufacture of silver acetate, are abundantly available in Manchoukuo. Until now, this country was 100 per cent dependent on Japan for the supply of mercurial compound. The perfection of the new product, therefore, enables Manchoukuo to become entirely independent of Japan for the supply of the percussion material, and at the same time, enables Japan to economize on the consumption of mercury, which not only is a rare element but is a vital material for the prosecution of the war.

Describing his new product, the research worker, Mr. Yoshimura, declared that while silver acetate cannot be deemed as excelling the mercury compound as percussion material, it nevertheless equals in every way the qualities possessed by the mercury compound.

Social and General.

Mr. Pierre Micheli, First Secretary of the Swiss Legation, has been promoted to the rank of Counsellor of the Legation.

INCREASED TAXES SEEN FOR NEW FISCAL YEAR

Boost Considered Inevitable to Consolidate Wartime Financial Structure

Increased taxation for the new fiscal year is considered inevitable in order to consolidate the wartime financial structure, states the Asahi. As announced before the end of last year, the general account of the budget for 1945-46 amounts to ¥22,244,000,000, but the figures of military expenditure in the form of extraordinary expenditures are still to be fixed. In these circumstances, it is still premature, says the paper, to state the proportion between taxes and loans in the make-up of the new budget in comparison with the current one.

But when the Diet reconvenes in the latter part of January, supplementary estimates to the general account, suggests the paper, will be presented by the Government. The general account expenditures, already announced, compared with the amount for the current year, show an increase of ¥1,686,000,000, while the revenue in the same category shows an increase of ¥745,000,000 in taxes and similar items and of ¥1,408,000,000 in the income from loans, over the figures of the current budget. In meeting the general account expenditures, the extent of dependence on loans continues to be considerable.

Before the end of last year, the currency in circulation reached ¥17,870,000,000, the highest level so far registered, while the Central Bank loans secured on national bonds reached ¥8,850,000,000. In view of this situation, an effective brake must be put on the expansion of currency, while the surplus purchasing power of the public must be reabsorbed by all possible means, asserts the Asahi.

National savings, continues the paper, must be increased to the utmost extent, along with increased taxation. The Government has not yet declared its intentions in regard to increased taxation, but the extraordinary expenditure for war purposes, it is taken for granted, will continue to rise in figures. Looking back on the course of taxation since the outbreak of the China Affair, nobody will deny the need of increased taxation, including a large income from Government monopolies and undertakings, as a source for extraordinary war expenditures.

As to the machinery for tax collection, the paper admits the practical impossibility of reinforcing the personnel, considering the current situation, while the reconstruction, of the system of taxation and the creation of new taxes must be ruled out for similar reasons, leaving the increased rates of taxation as the only alternative. With the progress of war economy, the national income has considerably increased, with a corresponding increase in the taxable capacity justifying a larger fiscal burden, the paper concludes.

U.S. STRUCK BY COLD WAVE

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 3.—Severe cold waves swept Mid-Western States in the United States, ranging eastward to the Atlantic coast and south to Florida. Below zero was general in the Mid-Western States with lowest at 23 degrees below at St. Cloud, Minnesota, on Monday night. Western Maryland was six degrees below but most of the Eastern Coast readings were above zero ranging from 21 above at Atlanta, Georgia, to light frost over Florida.

A blizzard hit Ohio with a six foot drift blocking roads and marooning many motorists. Some 85 persons had to be sent to hospital due to exposure. Pennsylvania and New York had up to 10 inches of snow. Heavy snows were also experienced from Arkansas and through the Mid-West Northern districts to the Great Lakes. The mercury was rising generally, except in the East where the cold was expected to continue for another day.

Indonesians to Fight

Domei

DJAKARTA, January 1.—Dr. I. R. Soekarno, President of the Central Council of Java, in a New Year address, today expressed the firm determination of all the Indonesians to annihilate the Anglo-Americans with Japan and other peoples of Greater East Asia.

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, January 4

CHUNGKING'S DECLARATION OF CONSTITUTION ADOPTION

YOMIURI-HOCHI—At the eleventh plenary session of the Central Executive Committee held toward the end of 1943, the Chungking regime decided to call a people's parliament and adopt a constitution within one year after the conclusion of the war. At the twelfth session of the Central Executive Committee held in May 1944, it was revised that the adoption of the proposed constitution would be made within the present year. Suddenly on December 30, Chiang Kai-shek declared that the people's parliament would be called within the present year and the administrative authority would be transferred from the Kuomintang to the government of the people.

The question of adopting a constitution has been always discussed in China since the Revolution. The basic principle of adopting a constitutional administration, after passing through the stages of the military administration and the preparatory training was decided upon early. The drafting of a constitution has been repeatedly attempted, but it has never been realized due to the pressure of the military clans or by the rise of disturbing situations.

The Chungking regime has a republican system in name, but it has not a constitution, and the administration is made under the despotic rule of the Kuomintang or Chiang Kai-shek. It is thus an irregular form of administration.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, demands for the adoption of a constitution have been made by the Yenan regime as well as various circles in the country. The new democratic principle has also been insisted upon by Mao Tse-tung de facto chief of the Yenan regime. Yet the authorities of the Chungking regime have been postponing the application of a constitutional administration, by opening the People's Council or establishing the Constitution Urging Committee and the Constitution Investigation Committee or announcing the expansion of local autonomy. This shows they have been afraid of the decline of the despotic rule of the Kuomintang.

The seven years of the anti-Japanese resistance movement have been seven years of miserable defeat. This has been not only a serious blow to the Chungking regime, but also is threatening to become a great obstacle to the United States that possesses ambition to make the Chinese Continent its base for anti-Japanese campaign. Thus, in the United States as well as in the Yenan regime and other quarters, there has arisen a voice asking for the democratization of the Chungking regime. Urged by these demands, the eleventh plenary session of the Central Executive Committee has resolved to enforce a constitutional administration within one year after the conclusion of the war.

The great success in dividing China as the result of the grand operation of the Japanese Forces began in May, last year further disturbed the enemy resulting in bringing greater pressure on the Chungking regime by the United States, and the Yenan regime.

Then the Stilwell question broke out and a reorganization of the Chungking regime was necessary. However, the change made in the regime did not satisfy either the United States or Yenan, as it was proved by the criticism of the reorganization. Immediately after the reorganization, the Yenan regime demanded the establishment of a joint regime and a joint military command. Mao Tse-tung even went so far as to argue for the appointment of an American commander to unify the command of the Chungking and Yenan armies and to unite the anti-Japanese military strength into one.

Toward the end of last year, Chungking announced its firm rejection of the proposal for the establishment of a joint Chungking-Yenan regime and a joint military command. The sudden declaration of the adoption of a constitution within the year is an attempt to ease the demand for democratization of the regime by the United States and Yenan. It is also due to the actual condition of the Chungking regime that Chiang Kai-shek is obliged to make some revisions in the despotic structure for the execution of the present resistance.

It is still doubtful whether the adoption of the constitution will be really carried out or the adopted constitution will satisfy the United States and Yenan. The question is not settled merely by the announcement of adopting the constitution.

GOLD IS A COMMODITY

NIPPON SANGYO-KEIZAI—In regard to the adjustment of gold producing facilities, Finance Ministry authorities said that the Government requires a fair quantity of gold for domestic consumption, and also there is need for fully considering the use of gold as a medium for settling accounts with various countries outside the Greater East Asiatic zone. It is the policy of the Government to increase gold production by operating mines, they said and the question of gold is now to be viewed from a new angle.

Formerly gold was valued as a material for ornaments and for coins. Gold was valued as a currency material as its market price was more stabilized than that of other materials. The stocked gold of the world is almost entirely for currency purposes. Also it was characteristic that the new supply of gold was very small compared with the already stocked quantity. When gold production is not greatly changed, regular operation of economy is assured. Thus wartime economy that requires great increase of productivity leaves gold and turns to controlled currency.

In the military economy of today, the former market is extremely restricted and the market value of gold is not stabilized as before. In the point of increased issue being difficult there is not much difference between gold coins and paper money. In World War I Russia found it difficult to issue a small amount of paper notes because of its production cost. Japan today is printing and issuing five sen paper money, proving the real strength of the country.

For Japan to plan increased production of gold, there must be another reason. Gold to be produced in Japan is not absolutely for the purpose to be made into coins. Gold is a commodity in Japan. Though it is said to be a means for settling accounts with countries outside the Greater East Asiatic zone, it is not to become a currency as in the past. Gold is to facilitate trading with other countries and gold is therefore, a commodity.

NETAJI LAUDS HACHIYA

Bose Hails Appointment of Nippon Minister to Azad Hind Regime

Domei

SHONAN, January 2.—The appointment of Teruo Hachiya as Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was hailed by Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government in his statement made today, upon his return here from a trip to Malai.

"The appointment of His Excellency Minister Hachiya, who has attained notable results in various places in East Asia and in western countries for many years, as Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, gives me profound satisfaction and joy," he said. "Our Government accords him the heartiest welcome, and at the same time firmly believes that with his appointment the ties binding the Japanese and Azad Hind Government will be strengthened, thereby contributing toward the full execution of the common war against the United States and Britain."

Strikes in Britain Increase

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 3.—More strikes have taken place during the past 11 months than ever before since 1932, according to a very recent report by the British Labor Ministry. Altogether 3,648,000 working days have been lost and more than 500,000 workers have taken part in about 200 strikes. The main cause of many of these strikes was the people's belief that the war would be finished by Christmas, declared Allan Bell, British radio commentator, over the London radio.

HOME MINISTRY STRESSES IMPORT OF AIR SHELTERS

Construction of Underground Storages To Store Food, Personal Belongings Urged

In view of the constant enemy air raids, the Anti-Air Raid Headquarters of the Home Ministry in a recent announcement stressed the urgency of constructing adequate air raid shelters and digging holes in the ground to store important articles.

After thorough investigation, it has been proved that underground air raid shelters are best. In case shelters are constructed indoors, they must be provided with two exits. Outdoor shelters must have sufficiently heavy roofs. The importance of air raid shelters is evident from the fact that at the time of the raid on Tokyo on April 18, 1942, those who were killed or wounded by one enemy bomb were 10 times more than those in recent raids. Some found safety in shelter within five meters of the place where a bomb was dropped. In general, however, safety is guaranteed within a radius of seven meters of the spot where a 250-kilogram bomb falls. In the case of incendiary bombs, no one has been known to be killed when in an air raid shelter.

As to the location and style of shelters, they must be built so as to enable everyone to participate in anti-fire activities the minute the neighborhood is struck by bombs.

Strong pillars are necessary in the construction of shelters and thick and heavy material must be used for the roofs.

The importance and efficacy of storing articles of value from destruction by fire in ground holes, that is, excavations made in the earth, is becoming exceedingly obvious. This fact has been borne out from experiences gained in countless fires. The heat from flames roaring on the surface of the ground may reach 1,000 degrees centigrade, but some 15 centimeters below the surface it will only be about 20 degrees. Document, food and even inflammable goods such as gasoline are perfectly safe in underground storage.

These storage space may be constructed either beneath or outside the house. Their size must be determined according to individual needs. Concrete, brick or stone are ideal materials, but wooden boxes, earthenware jars, brazier or similar containers will also serve the purpose. Shape is immaterial.

To guard against possible scorching from surface heat, the top of the storage holes should be covered with at least 15 centimeters of dirt. Steps should also be taken to avoid water seepage and the infiltration of moisture into the storage spaces.

The construction of such underground storages is simple and the safety it ensures is immense. The people are therefore urged to construct them in order to further strengthen our anti-air raid defense setup.

Obituary

Lieutenant Colonel Nakanosuke Hanada, 86, retired army officer, who was active during the Russo-Japanese War as leader of the Manchuria Volunteer Army, passed away of old age at his home in Hirano-cho, Kagoshima City, at 5:45 p.m. on January 2. The original founder of the Dai Nippon Hotoku Kai, Lieutenant Colonel Hanada at the time of his death was president of the organization.

EVERY INDIAN IS FIGHTER FOR LIBERTY, SAYS BOSE

Netaji Exhorts Countrymen in East Asia to Support Azad Hind Army

Domei

SHONAN, January 3.—Every Indian in East Asia is a soldier at the first line of battle for Indian liberation and it is the duty of every soldier to fight and die in the struggle, declared Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, in his speech addressed to all Indians residing in Greater East Asia today.

"We will shortly welcome the first anniversary of the commencement of armed resistance started on February 4 last year," he said. "We are now advancing on the road to victory. Every one of you is a soldier on the foremost line of battle for Indian liberation. It is the duty and mission of every Indian to fight and to die in battle. The price of liberty must be paid in blood. The liberation of India can only be attained by blood.

"To enable the National Army, which is the vanguard of us all, to succeed in attaining its end, it is your duty to offer as much men and goods as possible. With the new year, the light for our liberation has entered a new stage which will lead to final glory. Therefore, we must exert our greatest strength and make every sacrifice now."

HONORS HEROES' MOTHERS

Mrs. Sahay Gives ¥1,000 to Families Of Kamikaze Corps Members

One thousand yen was presented as a relief fund to the mothers of the fallen heroes of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps by Mrs. Sahay, wife of A. M. Sahay, Chief Cabinet Secretary and concurrently Minister without Portfolio of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, it is reported by the Mainichi.

The monetary gift, together with a letter written by Mrs. Sahay, was taken to the Mainichi Shimbun Office on Wednesday afternoon by Miss Sahay. The letter reads," I am now sick in bed, but every time I hear of the news of the gallant deaths of the young fighting men of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, I cannot keep the tears from welling in my eyes. I am sorry I cannot be of any help at the present moment. I hope the money I am sending will be presented to the mothers of the fallen heroes of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps."

The letter written by Mrs. Sahay was overflowing with the sympathy and tenderness of an Indian mother for the Japanese mothers of the fallen heroes. At present, Mrs. Sahay and her daughter are residing in Ogikubo, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Classified Ads

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

ENGLISH speaking young Japanese lady (or Nisei) as secretary. Apply with curriculum vitae to Box 350, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administrated. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3317.

Piano for Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, rented at moderate charge. Can be inspected at or for particulars apply Okuda Piano Shokai, No. 2, Hon-cho 1-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

For Rent

ELEGANT completely furnished house in Azabu, with telephone and central heating, very comfortable. Please write to Mrs. Watanabe, Midorigaoka, Kutsukake, Karuizawa, Nagano-ken.

IN good located foreign style house in Omori, up to 3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished with use of kitchen. For meals special arrangement can be made. Apply Box 347, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SEVERAL luxurious, large well-furnished rooms in respectable household, separate entrance, electricity, own bath, telephone, and breakfast if desired. Apply Tokyo Central Post Office Box No. 100.

For Sale

DUST-SWEEPER, German make, also morning coat, gentleman's overcoat, small size, and lady's overcoat, etc. Apply Jeanne, 23, Imai-cho, Azabu-ku, between 3-5 p.m.

WHISKEY: a few bottles of original John Haig and White Horse to best offer. Apply Box 348, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano; foreign make, in good condition. Telephone Akasaka (48) 3904 or apply Box 349, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC heater wanted. Apply Tsuruta, 61, Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tokyo or No. 2062, Karuizawa.

Instruction

NIPPON MUSIC HIGH SCHOOL. Singing, piano, violin, and other instrumental, chorus, ensemble playing, theory, composition. Class and individual teaching by foremost Japanese and foreign professors. Omori-ku, Iriarai 1-chome 365. Phone Omori 06-6149. New term from January 8.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi. Bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3686, 3653.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 686 (6th floor). Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

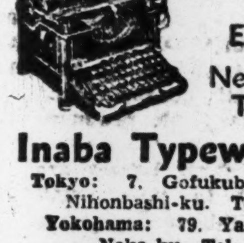
MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryo-sho. 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. S. Fukasa, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2800.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 pm. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.



We SELL or EXCHANGE New and Used Typewriters

Inaba Typewriter Co.

Tokyo: 7, Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku. Tel. 24-1951.
Yokohama: 79, Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku. Tel. 2-3901

House to Let

Two storied foreign style houses; with 5 rooms and 6 rooms at Yamamoto-dori 2-chome; Rent ¥135.00. Also at Kitano-cho 4-chome; Rent ¥110.00. A few Japanese houses on Tor Road suitable for shops.

Office to Let

Several office rooms to let in Kobe.

Real Estate for Sale

Several properties for sale, large and small, in hand.

Apply to H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents and Chartered Accountants
68, Motomachi-dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, KOBE
Tel. Sannomiya 1423, 1424, & 789
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

THE WHISKY EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT BECAUSE IT IS A PRODUCT OF JAPAN
SUNTORY WHISKY
PURE MALT WHISKY DISTILLED IN POT STILLS AND AGED IN WOOD.

The School of Japanese Language And Culture
3 of 9, Shiba Park. Tel.: Shiba 3866
Winter Term Begins January 8
School office opens for registration every day 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Classes of different stages of advancement.
Lessons may be arranged by consultation.
Special classes for foreign-born Japanese.
日語文化學校 芝區芝公園九號地三

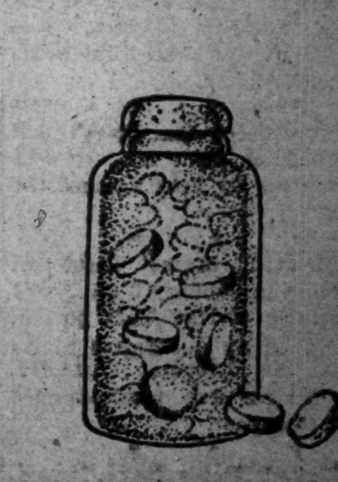
Jinfan

WORLD-RENOWNED TONIC & AROMATIC PILLS

For promotion or maintenance of your health, it is indispensable. Aside from energy making hormone, it is a combination of practically all vitally essential medical elements conducive to good health.

Good for: Biliousness, Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Indigestion and Diarrhoea.

THIAMIDIN (TAB) "COMET"



A powerful Vitamin B concentrate containing Vitamin B1, active yeast, and dextro-glucose. Strongly indicated as an addition to the diet of rice-eating peoples. Beneficial effects are observed in beri-beri, tuberculosis, gastro-intestinal disorders, constipation, and in the feeding of pregnant women and infants.

Superior of New Drugs in Nippon
KURODA SEIYAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA
Imabashi 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Nippon
Branches: Tokyo, Mukden, Shanghai, Tientsin
Distributors: Yashima Shoten
4, Honcho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Nichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥33.00; one year, ¥65.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage, ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1945

The Chungking-Yenan Deadlock

Mao Tse-tung, chief of the Yenan regime, announced on December 22 that the negotiations between the Chungking regime and the Chinese Communist Party had ended without attaining any results, according to an Associated Press dispatch. Thus the latest and perhaps the last of the series of conferences which had been going on since the middle of June of last year has again terminated in a deadlock.

That nothing should have come out of these conferences was but natural. The party which had the most vital stake in these meetings was neither Chungking nor the Chinese Communist Party but the United States. She alone was more concerned about their successful outcome than either one of the direct participants. That is because the United States wanted Chungking and Yenan to unite at once and in order that they might form a common front in the war against Japan. For these two Chinese regimes in the hinterland, the war against Japan is rather of secondary concern. What each of them is chiefly interested in, even at this moment of their national crisis, is how to expand its own political sphere of influence in China.

The absence of a spirit of compromise and the insistent endeavors on the part of both Chungking and Yenan to increase their military and political influences in the Chinese hinterland would alone show that these conferences were no more than a farce. For instance, when the first of the series of conferences began in June, the impossibility of their ever reaching an agreement was definitely shown by the nature of the proposals which were submitted. The Chungking regime, in an effort to strengthen its dictatorial position in China, demanded the reduction of Yenan's military strength to four armies comprising 10 divisions. On the other hand, the Yenan regime, equally determined not to subordinate itself to the Chungking regime, revealed its intention to maintain a force of five armies comprising 16 divisions and to garrison its troops in the areas it then controlled without diminution as well as to receive supplies of war materials from the anti-Axis nations on a basis of equality with Chungking. Still another evidence of the utter incompatibility of their ambitions was seen in their conflicting political proposals. The Yenan regime, for example, demanded immediate recognition of its legal position, the establishment of a democratic government, the guarantee of civil rights, and the release of its political prisoners by Chungking. The Chungking regime, however, has refused consistently to recognize the legal character of the Chinese Communist Party till after the termination of the war.

Chiang Kai-shek, moreover, made his position clear at the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Chungking Kuomintang which was held from September 6 to 13. In his speech before this Committee he stressed the necessity for unity in China, by which he obviously meant the subservience of the Yenan regime to Chungking. Furthermore, declaring that China cannot stand "half Kuomintang" and "Communist", he denounced the Chinese Communist Party by indirectly accusing it of taking advantage of the present war of resistance against Japan to extend its political power even within Chungking-controlled territory. This stricture was apparently a manifestation of Chiang's resentment at the activities of the Yenan regime in strengthening its influence in Chungking territory following the defeats of his forces at the hands of the Japanese Army in the Honan sector.

Obviously in the face of these conflicting proposals, there could be no compromise. The fact that these meetings were held at all despite the obvious impossibility of reaching any substantial agreement was due to the pressure and intervention of the United States and not to any desire on the part of the participants to adjust their differences. The conferences were no more than empty gestures and a demonstration on the part of both Chungking and Yenan to the United States that they were at least making an effort, however hollow, to adjust their relations. The Chungking regime is apparently not ready to forego its political ambitions even in the face of the threat of a possible termination of Lend-Lease assistance and the persistent intervention of the United States which, for the purpose of bringing Chungking and Yenan together, has sent in the past months Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Major General Patrick Hurley, Donald Nelson and others.

It must thus be apparent, that the selfish ambitions of not only Chungking and Yenan but also of the United States will prevent the materialization of a permanent united front against Japan. Between Chungking and Yenan, the conflict will continue to arise from their schemes to undermine each other's political and military influences. Between Chungking and the United States, there is an ever present struggle to utilize each other for the purpose of acquiring hegemony on the Chinese mainland. Chiang's main reason for dependence on the United States will always be to use American assistance in pushing his ambitious plan for the domination of China. The purpose of the United States, on the other hand, will remain as ever to utilize Chungking as a spearhead of her imperialistic advance on the Chinese mainland.

No doubt in the future the United States will continue to exert her efforts to force Chungking and Yenan to form a combined front against Japan. But it is also apparent that Chungking will not voluntarily take any steps which will mean the loss of its aspirations for exclusive political power in China. Whatever measures it may take will be nothing more than hollow gestures, just like the past conferences which it has held with Yenan and the recent astute reshuffle conducted in the Chungking regime, which was more of a counterblast against the United States than an indication of Chungking's abject submission to American domination.

A Year Ago Today

January 5, 1944

In the battle area southeast and west of Zhitomir in the Ukraine the Soviets on January 4 made repeated attacks but were repulsed by the Wehrmacht. German Panzer units annihilated a Soviet rifle regiment and the Red Army has intensified attacks particularly in the Berditchev sector, southeast of Zhitomir.

With the advance of Soviet troops to the neighborhood of the former Soviet-Polish frontier, the refugee Polish Government held an urgent Cabinet meeting at London on January 4, it was revealed.

* * *

An agreement to supply rice and its by-products to Japan by French Indo-China during 1944 was signed between Governor Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux and Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa at the former's official residence at 4:30 p.m. (local time), it was formally announced by the Saigon Branch of the Japanese Ambassadorial Office at 5 p.m. (local time).

* * *

The appointment of Lieutenant General Sir Oliver Leese as Commander of the British Eighth Army to succeed General Bernard L. Montgomery, who was recently named Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Invasion Forces, was announced by the Anti-Axis Headquarters at Algiers.

* * *

It was revealed that Brazil will shortly dispatch three infantry divisions overseas to fight against the Germans.

* * *

The United States destroyer, which sank on January 3 off Sandy Hook, outside of New York harbor, was identified by the United States navy as the 1,700-ton destroyer, Turner, which was commissioned in April last year.

* * *

The United States Navy Department admitted the loss of the submarine, Pompano, 1,330 tons, during her operations in the Pacific.

PLAN FOR INCREASED FOOD-STUFFS

Increased Production for Non-Farmers Is Problem

II

Our next topic of consideration is the increased production of food by non-farmers which is a new field in the proposed endeavors for food production.

Although the farmers in both Japan and Manchoukuo have been making tireless efforts in the production of food provisions, we must ask them to make still greater endeavors in view of the strained conditions of wartime exigency. As to the non-farming population, they will have reserve time if their occupations are properly adjusted, and this reserve time can be utilized for the production of more food. For instance, some of those who are evacuating cities because of the enemy air raids may be sent to Manchoukuo to engage in the production of food. Moreover, some of those who are engaged in trading and other businesses in the cities may be sent to Manchoukuo to become farmers there, if their occupations are properly adjusted. If these people go to Manchoukuo, they can carry out the policy of economic development in that country and at the same time assist the solution of the food problem for both nations.

The third point of our consideration is the positive assistance that may be given in Japan Proper to the increased food production of Manchoukuo. There are various ways of rendering such assistance. We may send technicians to our neighboring country or send there our superior seeds or capital or materials needed by that country. These are the more important methods.

The fourth point for consideration is the relation between food and other farm products of primary importance.

Among the needed farm foodstuffs, those having suitability to each bloc should be taken into consideration. There are places even in Japan Proper that are unsuited to the cultivation of paddy rice because of the difficulty of irrigation and other causes and where tremendous efforts are required for the production of a comparatively small farm yield. If the cultivation of rice is replaced by that of other farm products such as potato or sweet potato in such places, much greater food production will be possible. Sweet potato may be easily produced to the amount of 700 or 800 kan per tan of land and 160 kan of sweet potato will be equivalent to one koku of rice in food value. Thus, if sweet potato is cultivated in a land which yields two koku of rice, there will be sweet potato crop which will be equivalent to four or five koku of rice. Thus, the cultivation of sweet potato will greatly contribute to the solution of our food problem. The same may be said of ordinary potatoes. This matter should be given due consideration by both Japan and Manchoukuo. The suitability of land in Japan and Manchoukuo should be also taken into proper consideration. For instance, potato is greatly suited to Manchoukuo, especially North Manchoukuo.

Moreover, the problem of transportation for food and other farm products must be given due attention. Those products which can be transported after processing should be so done. For instance, those which can be transported in small bulks if they are transported in the form of oil should be so transported. Thus, raw materials such as cereals and beans should be produced in the Asiatic continent and Japan should secure oil produced therefrom.

Now, Japanese farm houses are cultivating cotton in their small arable space and this tendency has been on an increase in recent times, but this is apparently uneconomical when viewed from the standpoint of the Japan-Manchoukuo economic bloc. Instead of alloting their small lots for the cultivation of cotton, the Japanese farmers should concentrate their efforts on the cultivation of foodstuffs and should receive cotton supply in a greater amount from Manchoukuo and less amount of foodstuffs from the latter. If Manchoukuo farmers devote their energy for the cultivation of cotton and reduce the amount of food sent to Japan, both countries will be benefitted.

The same may be said of the raw materials for alcohol. For instance, that farm product which can be best prepared in Manchoukuo by utilizing the cold climate there should be so prepared before sending it to Japan. For instance, potato can be turned into starch by freezing and drying it in the sun, and if it is transported to Japan in the form of starch, it can be sent in bulks which would occupy small space. Thus, the transportation of food materials from Manchoukuo to Japan can be best effected after a dehydration process. This is a secret of success in wartime transportation. If the Manchurian soya beans are to be processed into oil and bean cakes in Japan, they should be so prepared as far as possible in Manchoukuo. For such a method is much better from the point of transportation and storage.

Fifthly, consideration should be paid to the problem of farm implements. Farm implements demanded by Manchoukuo are of a considerable amount. Farm implements needed by the Japanese colonial farmers in Manchoukuo have been entirely supplied by Japan. But in view of the present wartime transportation condition, it is more desirable to make such farm implements in Manchoukuo by using iron and steel in that country. If blacksmiths are needed for this purpose in Manchoukuo, Japan can send Japanese blacksmiths to that country. This should be realized as speedily as possible. Some of the Japanese settlers have their own blacksmiths.

Efforts should be made in Manchoukuo for the self-supply of seedlings as far as possible by the Japanese settlers. Some of the seedlings sent to Manchoukuo from Japan do not suit the climate there and thus they have stood in the way of increased production. For this purpose experimentation and facilities for the cultivation of seedling should be speedily increased in Manchoukuo.

These are the more important measures that should be given due consideration for the production of foodstuffs in both Japan and Manchoukuo, especially in view of the increasing severity of wartime conditions. If these are carried out without delay, there need be no apprehension as to our wartime food supply.

(End)

U.S. RECORD IN PHILIPPINES

History of American Invasion Shows Many Instances Of Unwarranted Cruelty Toward Inhabitants

By YUKICHI KUROKI

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the independence of the Philippines, Pedro Aunario, a member of the Filipino National Assembly and a veteran journalist, made the following statement: "The air raids on Manila on September 21 and 22 gave the lie direct to all the fine professions of love which artful American propagandists had been making to the Filipinos in order to coax them. In these raids, the Americans bombed unarmed civilians and hospitals, revelling in the butchery of innocent citizens. They mercilessly attacked them because they regarded them as citizens protected by a State allied to Japan. Their bombing of the military police headquarters was also for the purpose of thwarting the Independent Republican Government in its worthy efforts to serve this State. If so, it comes to this that such Filipino people whom they would call 'our dear friends' do not exist in the world. In their wily propaganda addressed to the world, they call the Filipinos 'our dear friends,' and in their air raids, they make nothing of butchering their 'dear Filipinos.' This wiliness and cruelty shows America in her true colors."

Aunario's statement voices the resentment deeply felt by the Filipinos against America, but such resentment is not a matter of new growth. It has been existent among the Filipinos ever since America occupied the Philippines in 1898. America's brutal attitude toward the Filipinos is supported by American "common sense" which justifies the massacres unprecedented in history which her troops committed against innocent Filipinos at the time of her occupation of the islands.

Declared War in 1898

On April 21, 1898, America declared war upon Spain, and on the 27th of the same month, Admiral Dewey sailed from Hongkong for the Philippine Islands in command of the American Asiatic Squadron. His squadron fought the Spanish fleet of seven ships in the Bay of Manila and annihilated it in a half-day. A landing was consequently effected at Cavite soon.

For lack of land forces, however, the Americans could not follow up this victory by a march on Manila which was only a short distance off, and were obliged to await the arrival of army reinforcements from home for which Admiral Dewey had wired.

Just at that time Emilio Aguinaldo, leader of the Independence Party of the Philippines, returned to Cavite. Aguinaldo was abroad when the Spanish-American War broke out, and, making up his mind to realize his cherished desire of securing independence for his country on this opportunity, he started for home. He went to Singapore from Saigon, and after conferring with the American Consul there, he came home. Dewey received him with open arms and asked him to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with America against Spain, assuring him of America's guarantee of independence for the Philippines in that event.

Aguinaldo jumped at Dewey's proposal and rallying his fellow-thinkers around him, organized an army. On May 24, he declared war against Spain, proclaiming to his countrymen at the same time that he would be the leader of the Philippine Republic until the Spanish forces were destroyed and the constitutional form of government was set up.

In the meantime, an American expeditionary army arrived at Cavite in July, and Manila was occupied on August 13 as the result of a general attack. It was the Stars and Stripes, not the independence flag, that was hoisted at Santiago Fortress, however. Besides, on the day Manila was reduced, an armistice treaty was signed in Paris between America and Spain, and on December 10, the peace treaty was concluded between them. But nowhere in this treaty was found any mention of the grant of independence to the Philippines. What transpired was simply the transfer of the rule of the islands from Spain to America. Aguinaldo was thus hoodwinked by crafty America and his hope for the independence of his country was rudely disappointed.

The Filipino patriots in the independence army naturally felt strong indignation at America's deceitful conduct, and their resentment led to discord between the Aguinaldo Government and the American forces, resulting in an armed clash on February 4, 1899.

Informed, as it was, by the patriotic fervor of independence and burning with indignation against the American forces, the Aguinaldo army put up good fighting for two years, but what with the shortage of arms and the exhaustion of the sinews of war, it was finally obliged to give up resistance.

For upward of forty years since then up to their final attainment of independence in the present War of Greater East Asia, the Filipinos were tied fast to American chains. America used the Philippines as her important base for the invasion of East Asia, and to this end she exploited and emasculated the Filipinos to her heart's content. The savagery shown by the American forces in butchering the Filipinos in their war of grabbing the Philippines was without parallel in the war annals of the world, barring the massacres of the American Indians recorded in America's own history of the national foundation.

Lasted About Two Years

The war between America and the Philippines lasted about two years, and in this war the casualties of the Filipino army amounted to 4,241 killed and 789 wounded. This ratio of five to one for the killed and wounded is quite exceptional.

The ratio of the killed and wounded in the wars of those days was usually five or six wounded for one killed, but in that particular war this ratio was reversed, that is, there were five killed for one wounded. This unusual proportion is accounted for by the fact that American forces murdered all the wounded Filipino prisoners of war and counted them as killed

The American forces were guilty of an even more shocking form of butchery against the Filipino non-combatants. They murdered all the inhabitants, irrespective of age or sex, whom they suspected of the slightest anti-American sentiment, looted their property and burnt their houses. Thus, all towns and villages which the Americans passed through had at least a third of their respective populations massacred by these fiendish troops. The town of Caloocan and the village of Maypaho were treated most cruelly of all. Caloocan had 17,000 inhabitants and Maypaho 5,000, but not a soul was found alive after the devilish Americans passed through them.

The population of Luzon Island was about 5,500,000 at the outbreak of the war, but about 600,000, or one-sixth of the total population, were murdered by the Americans. As to the other five-sixths who survived, they were spared, not because the Americans showed any mercy toward them, but because they could not murder them owing to their limited number of butchers.

General Bell, who directed these wholesale massacres, reported these brutal deeds with much show of pride. Summing up his report of atrocities, he stated that the Filipinos must be given "common sense" for the good of all concerned. From this extraordinary statement we can easily infer what the "common sense" which the Americans are trying to force on the Greater East Asiatic nations is like.

A Gesture

The atrocious deeds committed by the American troops in the Philippines evoked some adverse criticisms even in America. To appease these critics, the American authorities caused a few soldiers who were guilty of particularly fiendish deeds to be court-martialled. In the trials, these offenders pleaded guilty of the murder of many Filipino civilians, but, in defense of their conduct, they stated that they simply carried out what their commander, General Jacob Smith, ordered them to do.

General Smith was accordingly summoned to the court as a witness. He admitted the evidence given by the accused that they had acted under his order, and then stated, without betraying any sign of a qualm of conscience, that his order was of the following purport: "I expect you to burn the houses of the inhabitants of this Samar Island and kill these people. The more islanders you kill, the more satisfied I shall be . . . . Kill all islanders of over 10 years of age, for they are a menace to the Americans as they are capable of using arms."

Asked why he issued such an order, he callously declared that it was necessary both for strategic purposes and for the cause of humanity. From this extraordinary evidence he gave, the nature of "humanity" which the Americans are attempting to force on the peoples in Greater East Asia can easily be inferred.

Record of American Atrocities

In robbing the Filipinos of their islands the Americans perpetrated these shocking deeds. Similar atrocities were again committed by the American forces against the Filipino people during the operations on the islands in the initial stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

The native women in many places of North Luzon where the American troops were stationed were pressed into service and those who raised objection were shot without compunction. In a certain town, dozens of American soldiers raided a primary school and insulted the female teachers.

When the Americans retreated to Bataan Peninsula, they forced the young men in the towns and villages they passed through into service at the point of bayonet and put them to the hard work of constructing American positions. When the work was finished, most of these young Filipinos were cruelly put to death.

In two districts forming the entrance to Bataan Peninsula, many Filipino soldiers were left in bamboo bushes, exposed to the Japanese fire, with their hands bound behind their backs.

It must be remembered that the American deviltry which found expression in the frequent massacres perpetrated against the Filipinos would be let loose on any East Asiatic nation should it ever fall into their clutches. It is America's "common sense" and "humanity" to treat East Asiatic nations in this way. A full realization of this fact is essential for understanding correctly the true character and aim of the War of Greater East Asia.

JAPANESE NOH DRAMA

Excerpts Given From 'Hagoromo'

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

The Japanese Noh drama is difficult to explain due to the fact that there is nothing like it elsewhere in the world. It is similar to the Western opera insofar as it is a musical drama, and it is like the Shakespearean masque, also, because it uses the mask. But it is similar to these only in the two characteristics just given, and it would be highly misleading to say that the Noh drama is like either the opera or the masque.

The musical instruments in the Noh drama are restricted to four in number—a flute, a drum and a large and small cymbals. The stage properties are far less numerous and elaborate in the Noh than in the opera and the actors chant and glide about in the former rather than sing and pirouette as in the latter.

In Tokyo alone, there are more than twenty Noh stages, but the drama, being extraordinarily slow in tempo, which does not comply very well with the pitch of the times, is not as popular among the people as the movies and modern plays. It is patronized only by a limited few.

In olden times, however, the character of the Noh drama was such as to be within the limits of everyone's appreciation; many of the stories were derived from popular sources; that is, from the emotions and sentiments of the masses.

Word Originates

In the beginning, a sarugaku or farce well-rounded off was called noh, meaning clever or cleverly done. It was from here that the word later came to designate the drama itself. This ancient farce was synthetized with the equally ancient pantomime or dengaku, a musical dance peculiar to the masses of the time, and this flourished as no art had done before, from the latter part of the Kamakura Period (1186-1333) to the first of the following Muromachi Period (1334-1573). It was performed at religious functions in all shrines and temples of the country.

The first to have developed the Noh into a national dramatic art was Seami Motokiyo, who lived in the Muromachi era. He wrote the scripts and set them to music himself; he was also a producer as well as an actor. During his time, all were capable of appreciating the drama, and all rejoiced in it as people do today in the movies and modern plays.

This drama, however, was banned to the general public in the middle of the 18th century and was restricted to the aristocracy and samurai class alone. As a result, it took on a sombre, rigorous and stately nature. It took twice as long now to perform a play. And the dialect was obsolete.

It was in this stately form, then, that the Noh drama was brought down to present times. The number of Noh plays recorded in the repertoire today is about 250. About half of this is commonly performed throughout the year.

Many notable foreigners hitherto have been amazed at the high artistic standard of the Japanese Noh drama, among whom the French art critic, Paul Claudel, has given a most accurate analysis. What the Noh drama can be proud of among other points is that it expresses beauty in the highest and most perfect of forms. This, Monsieur Claudel has expressed in the following words: "The idea of an action is so well organized here that it reaches the highest heights of perfection."

The Noh, though more ancient and to the Japanese themselves far more difficult than the Kabuki drama, is in a way easier to bring before the foreign public because of its concise, clear-cut character. From the "Classical Japanese Poetry," a piece of Noh called Hagoromo or the Robe of Feathers, rendered into superb English by Basil Hall Chamberlain, formerly Professor Emeritus of Japanese Philology at the Tokyo Imperial University.

The little Noh act is founded on an ancient tradition localized at Miho, a lovely spot just off the Tokaido Highway, near the base of Mount Fuji. The prose portions are rendered literally, the lyrical passages perforce very freely. The total result may succeed in conveying to the reader a fine idea of the delicate, statuesque grace of this species of typically Japanese composition.

The piece opens with a long recitative, in which a fisherman and the chorus describe the beauties of Miho's pine-clad shore at dawn in the springtime. At the conclusion of this recitative, the fisherman steps on shore, and the action of the piece commences as follows:

Fisherman: As I land on Miho's pine-clad shore and gaze around me, flowers come fluttering down from ethereal space, strains of music are re-echoing, and more than earthly fragrance fills the air. Surely there is something strange in this. Yes! from one of the branches of yonder pine-tree hangs a beauteous robe, which, when I draw nigh and closely scan it, reveals itself more fair and fragrant than any common mortal's garb. Let me take it back to show to the old folks in the village, that it may be handed down in our house as an heirloom.

Fairy: Ah! mine is that apparel! Wherefore would'st thou carry it away?

Fisherman: 'Twas found by me, forsooth, and I shall take it home with me.

Fairy: But 'tis a fairy's robe of feathers, a thing that may not lightly be bestowed on any mortal being. Prithee leave it on the branch from which it hung.

Fisherman: What, then, art thou thyself a fairy, that thou claimest possession this feathery raiment? As a marvel for all ages will I keep it, and garner it up among the treasures of Japan. No, No! I cannot think of restoring it to thee.

Fair: Alas! without my robe of feathers never more can I go soaring through the realms of air, nevermore can I return to my celestial home. I beg thee, I beseech thee, therefore, to give it back to me.

Fisherman: Nay! fairy, nay! the more I hear thee plead.

The more my soul determines on the dead.
My heartless breast but grows more cruel yet;
Thou may'st not have thy feathers: 'tis too late.

Fairy: Speak, not, dear fisherman! speak not that word!
Ah! know'st thou not that, like the hapless bird
Whose wings are broken, I seek, but seek in vain,
Reft of my wings to soar to heav'n's blue plain?

(Discourse between the two follow for some time after this, after which the fisherman finally yields to the yearnings of the fairy.)

Fisherman: I would fain speak a word unto thee. Too strong is the pity that overcomes me, as I gaze upon thy face. I will restore to thee thy robe of feathers.

Fairy: Oh, joy! oh, joy! Give it back to me!

Fisherman: One moment! I restore it to thee on condition that thou do first dance to me now, at this very hour and in this very spot, one of those fairy dances whose fame has reached mine ears.

Fairy: Oh, joy untold! It is, then, granted to me once more to return to heaven! And if this happiness be true, I will leave a dance behind me as a token to mortal men. I will dance its here—the dance that makes the Palace of Moon turn round, so that even poor transitory men may learn its mysteries. But I cannot dance without my feathers. Give them back to me, I pray thee.

Fisherman: No, No! If I restore to thee thy feathers, thou wilt fly home to heaven without dancing to me at all.

Fairy: Fie on thee! The pledge of mortals may be doubted, but in heavenly beings there is no falsehood.

Fisherman: Fairy maid! thou shamest me:
Take thy feathers and be free!

Fairy: Now the maiden dons her wings
And rainbow robes, and blithely sings:—

Fisherman: Wings that flutter in the wind!

Fairy: Robes like flow'rs with raindrops lin'd!

(The fairy begins to dance, while the chorus chants the beauties of the Firmament and the origin of the Dance on Earth.)

Chorus: From those bright spheres,
Lent for a moment, this sweet maid appears:
Here in Japan she lights (heav'n left behind),
To teach the art of dancing to mankind.
Where'er we gaze, the circling mists are twining:
Perchance e'er now the moon her Celestial blossoms bear.
Those flow'rets tell us that the spring is shining,—
Those fresh-blown flow'rets in the maiden's hair.

Fairy: Blest hour beyond compare!

Fisherman: Heaven hath its joys, but there is beauty here.
Blow, blow, ye winds! that the white cloud-belts driv'n
Around my path may bar my homeward way.
Not yet would I return to heav'n,
But here on Miho's pine-clad shore I'd stray.
Or where the moon in bright unclouded glory
And where on Fujiyama's summit hoary
The snows look on the sea,
While breaks the morning merrily!
But of these three, beyond compare,
The wave-wash'd shore of Miho is most fair
When through the pines the breath of spring is playing.—
What barrier rises twixt the heav'n and earth?
Here, too, on earth th' immortal gods came straying,
And gave our monarchs birth.

Fairy: Who, in this Empire of the Rising Sun,
While myriad ages run,
Shall ever rule their bright dominions.

Chorus: E'en when the feath'ry shock
Of fairies flitting past with silv'ry pinions
Shall wear away the granite rock!

Chorus: Oh, magic strains that fill our ravish'd ears!
The fairy sings, and from the cloudy spheres,
Chiming in unison, the angels' lutes,
Tabrets, and cymbals, and sweet silv'ry flutes,
Ring through the heav'n that flows with purple hues,
As when Someiro's western slope endues
The tints of sunset, while the azure wave
From isle to isle the pine-clad shores doth lave.
From Ukishima's slope—a beauteous storm—
Whirl down the flow'rs: and still that magic form,
Those snowy pinions, flutt'ring in the light,
Ravish our souls with wonder and delight.

(The fairy pauses in the dance to sing the next couplet, and then continues dancing till the end of the piece.)

Fairy: Hail to the Kings that o'er the Moon hold sway!
Heav'n is their home, and Bodhisatvas, too, are they.

Chorus: The fairy robes the maiden's limbs endue.

Fairy: Are like the very heav'ns, of tend'rest blue:

Chorus: Or, like the mists of spring, all silv'ry white.

Fairy: Fragrant and fair,—too fair for mortal sight!

Chorus: Dance on, sweet maiden, through the happy hours!
Dance on, sweet maiden, while the magic flow'ers
Crowning thy tress flutter in the wind
Rais'd by thy waving pinions intertwin'd!
Dance on! for ne'er to mortal dance 'tis giv'n
To vie with that sweet dance thou bring'st from heav'n:
And when, a cloud-soaring, thou shall all too soon
Homeward return to the full-shining moon.
Then hear our pray'rs, and from thy bounteous hand
Pour sev'nfold treasures on our happy land;
Bless ev'ry coast, refresh each painting field,
That earth may still her proper increase yield!
Caught by the breeze, the fairy's magic wings
Heav'nward uplift from the pine-clad shore,
Past Ukishima's widely-stretching moor,
Past Ashitaka's heights, and where are spread
The floating clouds on Fujiyama's head,—
Higher and higher to the azure skies,
Till wand'ring vapours shroud her from our eyes!

(There are no curtains on the Noh stage. The actors and chorus glide out noiselessly as the act slowly comes to an end.)